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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS, 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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## SECOND EDITION.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ervia Refuses to Accept Extension of Truce.

### he Situation Thought to be Critical.

### General European War Imminent.

### Russian Army Likely to Take the Field.

### he Porte Will Prob bly Accept the Conditions of Peace.

The Eastern Question.

RUSSIAN WAR NEXT—THE PORTE'S ONLY COURSE—ARRIVAL OF RUSSIANS INCREASING—THE SITUATION ALARMING FOR THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, September 27.—The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says: There is much reason to fear that Prince Milan and his ministers are no longer their own masters n the question of peace or war. If the war s continued, and everything points that way, it will be a Russian war n Servia until it becomes somewhat more. It is stated here, n Turkish authority, that the Porte s averse to a formal armistice, because hat would inflame the fanatic element, vith which it would be unable to cope. 'or this reason the Porte may be afraid to onsent to the conditions of peace submitted by the Powers; but the crisis admits f no delay. I believe the only chance of eace—and it is no more than a chance—lies in Turkey's prompt acceptance of all the onditions of the Powers. That, also, is er own best policy, for in a week here may be a different army in the Serian field. Hundreds of Russians are arriving daily. For one officer at Belgrade n the Servian uniform, you meet twenty n the Russian. The situation is most larming for the peace of Europe.

The same correspondent, referring to the ote of M. Ristics, says: It is my onviction that the proposal of ny armistice will scarcely afford even a chance of staving off larger war than has been hitherto seen between the Turks and Servians, and then he defeat of Turkey is more than probable. The delay of a single day may prove fatal o Turkey and to the general peace of Europe.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* leclares that practically, by Servia's equivocal reply to the foreign gents in Belgrade, the decision on the question of the Servian Government's real intentions is put into Tenerief's hands for their approval or disapproval which time the General may or may ot resume hostilities, as he thinks proper.

Another dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna states that the representatives of five Powers at Constantinople have made a communication to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, supporting the English proposition for peace. The prospect of their being adopted is better than it was thought to be. The Porte is only anxious to keep up the semblance of a free initiative in the reformation to be granted, and itself to be allowed to work out the details of the reforms.

THE REASON FOR SERVIA'S COURSE.

LONDON, September 28.—The Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows: I think there is no doubt that erroneous ideas regarding the course England may pursue, which have been created by public meetings in London and the British provinces, have something to do with Servia's extremely cavalier treatment of the proposals for the extension of the truce. Tenerayeff's opinion is also of great weight. A significant fact to be noted is, that the representatives at Belgrade of Russia, Germany and Austria have abstained from supporting the Turkish proposal for the extension of the truce, which was brought in the motion of the Servian Government by the English and Italian diplomatic agents on the morning of the 25th. On the same evening Minister Ristics informed those agents that he would answer them next day at noon. Accordingly, at that hour he waited on them, and said the Servian Government was greatly perplexed. He besought them to grant a few days' time, and expressed the hope that all would be well, but the surprise of the agents on that evening the official note of M. Ristics was received, declining to agree to an extension of the truce.

SERVIA REFUSES TO ACCEPT A PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE—HOSTILITIES RECOMMENCED.

LONDON, September 27.—A special from Zimony to the *Evening Standard* says the Servian Government has yielded to the pressure put upon it by General Tchernayeff. Minister Ristics refuses to accept a prolongation of the armistice for eight days, and in point of fact hostilities have now recommenced. The proclamation of Prince Milan as King is expected very shortly.

SERVIA'S ULTIMATUM—WAR TO THE DEATH, OR UNTIL INDEPENDENCE IS ACHIEVED.

BELGRADE, September 27.—M. Ristics, Servian Foreign Minister, last night sent a note to the English and Italian Consuls, recapitulating the complaints made against the Turks for breaches of the armistice, and pointing out that collisions would continue to occur if hostilities were merely suspended for eight days, as proposed by the Porte. The note of M. Ristic's concludes as follows: "I take the liberty of requesting you to make known that the Prince's Government regrets that it is unable to order a prolongation of the state of things which experience has shown to be impracticable. The Government at the same time expresses an earnest wish for the conclusion of a formal armistice under such conditions and of such duration as would lead to the attainment of the end in view, namely: peace." At a council of ministers held yesterday, over which Prince Milan presided, it was unanimously decided to reject the conditions of peace recently elaborated by the Powers and the Porte. The council also resolved that Servia should not submit except in the event of foreign occupation, and to fight *a Poutrance* until the independence of Servia and Bosnia is secured.

The Servians yesterday burned two bridges which had been thrown over the Morava by the Turks. There were also some engagements between the outposts of the Servian and Turkish armies.

Great Britain.

SPEECH OF EARL DERBY, ON THE BULGARIAN OUTRAGES AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, September 27.—A deputation, headed by the Lord Mayor, presented Earl Derby to-day a resolution passed at a meeting on the Eastern question in Guild Hall on the 18th inst. Earl Derby said: "You may be quite sure that the Government cannot underrate the strength of the popular feeling which undoubtedly has shown itself so strongly in the last few weeks. With regard to the Bulgarian atrocities, I apprehend we all agree in principle as to what ought to be done. I shall, in a few days, be able to publish a dispatch which has been sent to Sir Henry Elliott, British Ambassador at Constantinople. He has been directed to interview the Sultan, and lay the facts fully and unreservedly before him; to denounce by name Baring as the principal authors of the atrocities, and call for their punishment. He has also been directed to represent the urgent necessity for relieving the sufferings caused by the atrocities. Special attention is to be given to the numerous cases of abduction of women. They must be searched for and restored to their homes."

In regard to the question of convoking Parliament, Lord Derby said, "that this was a course which was only adopted under the most urgent circumstances, such as a declaration of war; but in the present instance, we are not in war; or the least likely to be so. We have no urgent measures to propose to Parliament. It is useless to summon Parliament to influence negotiations, for if things go on as smoothly as we hope, it is possible and probable that all the most material points will have been settled between the Powers before Parliament could possibly meet. It is conceivable that a state of things might arise so fraught with danger as to necessitate the summoning of Parliament, though I am bound to say such a state of affairs does not appear probable to me. I do not think you will see the peace of Europe or the Turkish Empire broken up."

Lord Derby then discussed the various policies advocated and said: "I think we may look for a possible and practicable solution in the direction of local autonomy. I don't conceal it will be difficult to make such reform work, but I believe it possible. The practical objects for which we labor are, equal treatment of Mohammedans and Christians, security of life and property and effectual guarantees against a repetition of outrages. I do not wish to disguise that atrocities have, to a certain extent, changed the position, not only of this, but of every European Government in regard to Turkey.

"I think it is not necessary to express any opinion in regard to the merits of the war begun by Servia and Montenegro, but as neither side has obtained any decisive success, they may fairly treat the matter as a draw game, and revert to *status quo ante bellum*." Lord Derby concluded his speech as follows: "I confidently believe we shall see this matter brought to an issue without any fresh effusion of blood. Do not imagine that you can settle the Eastern question by saying what you wish to be done. The question is what, under the circumstances, possibly can be done."

Spain.

TWEED ON BOARD THE FRANKLIN—HUNT RELEASED.

VIGO, September 27.—William M. Tweed was removed at 9:30 last evening from his fortress prison, Castillo de Castro, where he has been confined for twenty-one days, to the United States frigate Franklin. Tweed offered very little objection to his removal. He was treated with every consideration, and the quarters of Rear Admiral Case were assigned him. Tweed's companion, William Hunt, was taken on board the Franklin, but was almost immediately set at liberty. Hunt, after his release, was very reticent, and still maintains that his friend, Secor, is not William M. Tweed. Hunt, after leaving the Franklin, went immediately to see an American friend at the Hotel de Europe and registered there under the name of R. Sands. Sands is considered to be Tweed's son. There was much opposition to the surrender of Tweed, and the action of the Government was almost universally condemned. Hunt speaks well of the treatment he and his companion received at the hands of the Spanish authorities. They were not allowed to communicate with each other, and were closely guarded, but otherwise they received every courtesy and attention. The hour for the departure of the Franklin is set for two o'clock this afternoon, and it is calculated that the voyage to New York will take about thirty days, as, whenever possible, sail instead of steam will be used, in consequence of the Franklin not having capacity to carry coal enough for a long voyage.

Germany.

THE EMPEROR HOPES FOR PEACE.

BERLIN, September 27.—Emperor William, in addressing a deputation on the Eastern question, at Stuttgart, to-day, said: "A basis now appears to have been found for the policy of the Great Powers which we may fairly hope will lead to very satisfactory results."

Russia.

PRINCE MILAN NOT TO BE SUPPORTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 27.—The Russian Consul at Belgrade has been instructed to declare that Russia can in no case support the proclamation of Prince Milan as King.

Holland.

A RECONCILIATION WITH VENEZUELA.

THE HAGUE, September 27.—The Deitch Foreign Minister announced in the Chambers that there has been a reconciliation between Holland and Venezuela. Nothing now is wanting but the formal resumption of diplomatic relations.

Austria.

OPPOSITION TO MILAN'S KINGSHIP.

VIENNA, September 27.—The *Political Correspondence* concludes a semi-official article on the proclamation of Prince Milan as King as follows: The Austro-Hungarian Government cannot allow any doubt to be entertained on one point, namely: that it would in no case be inclined to recognize the title of king if it were conferred on Prince Milan, and that all the practical consequences sought to be drawn from such an act would encounter its determined protests.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 27.—The steamships California and Mosel, from New York, have arrived out.

## PHILADELPHIA.

### Programme for Pennsylvania Day—A Quarter of a Million People Expected—Almost a Panic in the Stock Market—Fearful Tumble in Reading Shares.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The weather to-day is delightful, and the attendance at the Centennial Exposition is very large. Many people have come into the city to be present at the Pennsylvania's day celebration to-morrow, and they help swell to-day's throng. Every indication is that the attendance to-morrow will be tremendous, and many predict that the crowd will number 250,000. Thousands of tickets have been presented by employers to their employees. The gates will be opened at seven A. M. and closed at eight P. M.

At ten A. M. the Centennial authorities will assemble in the Governor and his staff from the Pennsylvania State Building to Judges Hall. On their arrival the ceremonies will be opened by the singing of an original ode. Governor Hartranft will preside and deliver an address. General Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, and Mr. Joseph Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, will follow and Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, will deliver an oration.

From two to five P. M. Governor Hartranft will hold a public reception in the Pennsylvania State Building. From three to five P. M. Mayor Stokley will hold a public reception in the Philadelphia City Building.

From three to five o'clock P. M. Mrs. F. D. Gillespie and the ladies associated with her on the Women's Centennial Committee will hold a reception in Judge's Hall, which will be beautifully decorated.

At noon to-day Third street was thrown into another spasm by the sudden dropping of Reading from 44 to 34½ under the "bear" pressure. This decline was so rapid—the drop 44 to 34½ having been accomplished in less than an hour—the holders were frightened and sold out at ruinous prices. The stock dropped to 32, but by that time better counsels obtained and a panic was avoided. Other stocks sympathized with Reading, and all fell somewhat, but not very badly. The cause of the downfall was that a syndicate has been buying up shares for foreign investors; they having been purchasing 60,000 shares, and to-day their list of purchases was complete. They stopped buying and a scare ensued. The worst is thought to be over now.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder in Colorado.

TRINIDAD, COL., September 27.—A deputy sheriff named Brigadi Cordava was shot and killed here last night by a man named Romero. It appears Cordava went with a girl to Strane's, who told him that he would shoot him if he came in. Cordaba persisted, with the result stated.

Trial of the Caucasian Leaguers in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 27.—The trial of the persons indicted for participation in the murderous attack on the Chinese near Truckee, Nevada county, California, last June, commenced this morning. The District Attorney, in opening, said he expected to prove that the outrage was committed by an organized society called the Caucasian League.

### News from Panama Reports Another Battle.

NEW YORK, September 27.—News from Panama, just received, states that in an engagement August 21st at Laschaenos, in the Cauca, between the rebels and Government forces, the rebels lost more than a thousand killed and wounded, while the Government forces lost two hundred killed and three hundred wounded. The rebels engaged numbered sixty-five hundred men, and the constitutional forces thirty-two hundred.

### Sale of Coal in New York.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sold 100,000 tons of Scranton coal at their salesrooms in Exchange place. The attendance of buyers was large and the prices were below those of the sale of Wednesday last. The lots sold with prices were as follows: Scranton, $2 87@2 92½; 25,000 tons grate, $2 97½; 15,000 tons egg, $3 15@3 30; 40,000 tons stove, $3 90@4 00; 12,000 tons chestnut, $3 20@3 32½.

## TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Sherman-Cameron party left San Francisco yesterday for Los Angeles.

Charles Burke, aged about eighteen years, jumped into the river at Wheeling, early yesterday morning, and was drowned. The cause of the suicide is unknown.

Hon. R. C. Thompson, Republican Representative of Lucas county, O., in the General Assembly, died in Philadelphia yesterday morning. The remains will be taken to Sylvania, O., for interment.

Lord Dufferin and party left San Francisco for the East yesterday morning. They will stop a few days at Cheyenne, Denver, St. Louis and perhaps visit Salt Lake, and will proceed direct from St. Louis to Ottowa.

General Newton, yesterday, received a vote of thanks from the Board of Pilot Commissioners of New York for his successful engineering at Hell Gate. A complimentary reception is tendered him on Monday evening next at Gilmore's Garden.

A quantity of illicit whisky has been traced from Ausable, Ill., to Chicago, and yesterday ex-Alderman Thomas Weish, Peter McGrath and a storekeeper named Goslyn were arrested on a charge of conspiracy in the removal of spirits, and warrants were issued for John Corcoran and J. J. McGrath on the same charge. The authorities are very reticent about the matter.

*Probabilities for To-Day*—Southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and falling barometer.

## THE YELLOW FEVER.

GALVESTON SENDS AID TO THE SUFFERERS.

GALVESTON, September 27.—Two thousand dollars have been sent to the relief of Savannah and Brunswick. No developments regarding quarantine against New Orleans. The *News'* Indianola special says the steamship Gussie, from Havana, which has been quarantined because of a supposed case of yellow fever among the crew, has been allowed to land, the quarantine officer deciding that there was no fever aboard.

WHEELING WILL HELP.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 27.—An entertainment will be given at Hamilton Opera House on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Savannah sufferers, at which time "Richelieu" will be produced, with Charles Pope in the title *role*, supported by Miss Rosa Rand and the New Orleans Variety Theater Company.

SAVANNAH'S DEATH ROLL.

SAVANNAH, September 27.—Yellow fever interments to-day, twenty-two.

## OUTDOOR SPORTS.

LOUISVILLE RACES—TENBROECK MAKES THE BEST FOUR MILE TIME ON RECORD—7:15¾.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—The grounds of the Louisville Jockey Club were more than crowded to-day, thousands of home people and strangers gathering there to witness the famous Tenbroeck make his run against the time of Fellowcraft, four miles in 1874 at Saratoga, in 7:19½. Since then it has been thought the time could not be equalled, and up to to-day it has not. Betting was about even last evening, but to-day, with a clear sky and good track before them, the people of Kentucky put their money on the horse, letting strangers look after time. Tenbroeck entered in the race with Tenbroeck, and in the send of led one half length. He soon took second place, and from then on steadily dropped behind. The first mile was made in slow time, 1:52¾. Harper, Tenbroeck's owner, stood at the string and excitedly moved his hat to go on. The jockey complied, and scored the second mile in 1:45½, and the third in 1:46¼. At the commencement of the fourth mile, Add was twelve lengths behind. A new horse now joined in the race, running up along side of Tenbroeck. The two galloped along together a quarter of a mile, when Tenbroeck shot forward and never was again behind the fresh horse. As he came down the finish the thousands who had been quiet, now, for Kentucky's favorite, who would be wiped out, gave forth loud, long and enthusiastic cheers. The last mile was made in 1:50¾, the entire distance in 7:15¾, or 37½ seconds faster than Fellowcraft's time, and four seconds quicker than Lexington's at Orleans in 1855. Mr. Frank Harper, the owner, was congratulated by hundreds amid wild scenes of dancing, shouting, throwing hats, &c. Willie Walker rode the victor. Bobbin Swim was on Add's back up to the finish in a fine race. An offer of $120,000 for Tenbroeck has been refused.

The second race, grand sweepstake for two-year old's, dash of one mile, $100 entrance, the winner to have half the gate money, five starters—Springbranch, Belle of Meade, Kingfisher, McWhirter and Baden Baden. Belle of the Meade won in 1:44½, Baden Baden second, McWhirter third.

Last race, three-fourths of a mile heats, purse $150, for all ages, was won in two straight heats by Easter Planet, George Bowman second and Joe Rhodes third. Time, 1:16½ and 1:17¾.

The whole of the past week were very successful in every way.

TROTTING MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The inaugural Breeders' Centennial Trotting Meeting opened to-day. The attendance was not large, the weather being cool and blustery. The track was in fair condition. The first race was the Revolution race for three-year-old colts, purse $2,500. There were seven entries, although only the following started: Joe Hamilton, Caloric, Aldine, Honor, Sir Walter, Odd Fellow, Jerome and Woomoso. Aldine won in two straight heats, Woomoso, Jerome, 2d, 3d. Time, 2:40½.

The second race was the Independence race for five-year olds, purse $2,500, mile heats, best three in five. There were eight entries, but only five started—Governor Sprague, Blackwood, Jr., Elsie Good, Lady Mills and Nellie. Governor Sprague won in three straight heats, Blackwood, Jr., second. Time, 2:24½, 2:26, 2:27.

TROTTING AT THE DAYTON FAIR.

DAYTON, September 27.—The Southern Ohio Fair is fully under way. To-day's attendance has not been so large as in previous years, but fully up to expectations. Four thousand persons are estimated on the grounds. Trotting and pacing were the special feature of the day. In the 2:34 trot for a purse of $500, Belle Moore, of Columbus, took the money, winning the first, second and fourth heats, the third being taken by Grey Basken. The best time was 2:36½. In the third race, purse $360, Lou Mayer, of Dayton, won the first, second and fourth heats, her best time being 2:40. The track was in good condition, and the sport fine. The 2:26 race to-morrow will be for a purse of $800.

## WASHINGTON.

MEN WHO DEFRAUDED THE GOVERNMENT IN INCOME TAX RETURNS TO BE PROSECUTED.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum has issued a circular letter to United States attorneys in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other important collection districts in various parts of the country, authorizing them to institute suits against all parties against whom evidence can be presented of not having paid the whole or any portions of taxes due the Government under the law providing for a tax upon incomes. This will render persons liable to suit for such recovery from the date at which this tax first went into effect, and the Commissioner entertains the opinion that the revenue will thereby be to recover a considerable sum of money to the Government. The consolidations of the various internal revenue districts recently decided upon will all be perfected by the 1st of October, and the new order will then go into effect.

THE SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL.

The testimony in the safe burglary case closed to-day. To-morrow counsel will sum up and the case be given to the jury.

## CASUALTIES.

Two Men Killed in a Tunnel.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—Terrence Walsh and Patrick Donohoe, laborers, were killed, and others seriously injured, by a fall of rock in a tunnel here yesterday.

Found Drowned.

ERIE, September 27.—Yesterday the body of an unknown man floated ashore at the mouth of Elk creek. It had the appearance of being in the water a week or more. Dressed in dark coat and pants, light vest, striped cotton shirt and rubber boots. Had a knife, razor and scissors in the pocket and a key attached to the belt. Hair reddish brown, whiskers dark red; looks like a German, and would weigh about one hundred and thirty pounds. The body was buried near the place of discovery.

Steamer Burned.

DETROIT, September 27.—The steamer Lady Franklin was burned at an early hour this morning, while lying at the dock at Amherstburg, Ont. The captain and crew, with the exception of the first mate, who was drowned, were rescued.

## THE INDIANS.

THE CHEROKEES PROTEST AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF THE SIOUX TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

VINITA, I. Ty., September 27.—The Cherokee and other civilized Indians of this Territory are greatly excited over the proposed removal of the Sioux into this country. They say the Government is again proposing to violate the treaty stipulations by removing these Indians to their country without their consent. They characterize the action of the Commission in agreeing to give the Sioux homes in the Territory of Oklahoma as being similar to the one made by Satan on the mountain eighteen hundred years ago. There will be a united and solemn protestation by all these people against the consummation of this alleged outrage against the rights of the civilized as well as of the Sioux Indians.

### General Braxton Bragg Falls Dead.

GALVESTON, September 27.—This evening General Braxton Bragg dropped dead while crossing Twentieth street, in front of the postoffice, aged sixty-one. His body lies in state at Artillery Hall. The remains will be taken to Mobile, if arrangements can be made with a New Orleans steamer for their conveyance. He was in usual health up to the moment of this attack. Cause of death, fatal syncope induced by disease of the heart.

Governor Hayes' statement about his tax has been supplemented by affidavits of other persons which leave nothing whatever of the charges. The assessor, for instance, who made the assessment makes affidavit that he would not have valued the horses at more than $175, and that Governor Hayes fixed the value himself at $500. John M. Smith, the Democratic member of the Board of Equalization, makes affidavit that the explanation is correct.

## POLITICAL

New York.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will be held at the Astor House, New York, Tuesday, October 3d.

Wisconsin.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

OSHKOSH, September 27.—The Democrats of this Congressional district today nominated Colonel Gabe Bouch.

Kentucky.

GOING BACK TO GET SCALPED SOME MORE.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—Hon. Proctor Knott was nominated unanimously for re-election to Congress to-day by the Democrats of the Fourth district, Kentucky.

State.

Joseph Lynd, Esq., the editor of the Mauch Chunk *Democrat*, is a candidate for Associate Judge in Carbon county.

The Sullivan county Democracy are in a fearful squabble among themselves, and the Republicans feel confident of electing a portion, if not the whole, of their county ticket this fall.

The Democrats of the Fourth Senatorial district (Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards, Philadelphia) on Tuesday nominated Mr. John R. Fraley, of West Philadelphia, as their candidate.

BROOKVILLE, September 26.—The Democratic Senatorial conferees of the Twenty-seventh district, composed of Indiana and Jefferson counties, met at Punxsutawney, and, after consultation, decided to omit making a nomination. The conference then adjourned without date.

FRANKLIN, September 26.—The Republican conferees for this Congressional district met here to-day, and after balloting all day adjourned at nine o'clock this evening until to-morrow morning. This is the sixth sitting of the conference, and one hundred and eighty-one ballots have been cast.

CHAMBERSBURG, September 25.—John Stewart, of Franklin county, has directed the withdrawal of his name from the Senatorial contest in this district and requested the conferees from this county to vote for H. G. Fisher, of Huntingdon. This settles the question of who will occupy this Republican nominee in the Thirty-third Senatorial district.

Benjamin Haywood, the iron manufacturer of Schuylkill county, who has heretofore advocated the Greenback ticket, comes out in a card stating that the danger of throwing the control of the Government into the hands of the rebels by the possible success of the Democratic ticket compels him to drop Cooper and Cary and swing into line with Hayes and Wheeler ranks. Sensible Haywood.

The Philadelphia *Times*, backed up by the New York *Sun*, is making a loud bullabulloo about contemplated election frauds in Philadelphia. Messrs. McClure and Dana should remember that thieves cry "stop thief" to mislead pursuers. Let Mr. Finley attempt any such fraud in attempting a fair election in New York city, and all his time will be fully occupied and his talent fully exercised.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

It is a little singular that the largest loss in a single day from counterfeit money taken at the Centennial should have occurred on "New York day," when Sammy T. and his admirers were there. Only $314 75 has been received in bogus for admissions, and the amount taken on the day Virginia and the Carolinas all had their three staunch Democrats from the Empire State saw the great show without rendering an equivalent. Reform is necessary.

EASTON, September 26.—The Northampton county Democratic Convention met to-day at Nazareth and put in nomination the following ticket: Congress, Hon. Matthew Mutchler; by acclamation. Senator, Dr. David Engleman; Assembly, Robert E. James, Dr. A. J. Harris and Hiram B. Fish; Clerk of the Courts, A. J. Snyder; Poor Director, A. L. Reichert; Jury Commissioner, John Van Buskirk. The Congressional conferees selected are Colonel W. H. Hutter, Colonel D. H. Neiman, E. L. Fox, Tilghman Blakely and Asher D. Shimer.

There has been a considerable amount of talk indulged in by the Crawford *Democrat* about Republicans of Crawford county who are going to vote for Tilden, reform and the other man, and as that newspaper insists that the vote of 1872 is the proper basis upon which to estimate gains or losses, we propose to the *Democrat* that it publish the names of any Republicans who voted for Grant in 1872 and who will this year vote for Tilden. We promise that for every one of that kind we will publish ten who voted for Greeley in 1872 and will vote for Hayes. This is business talk. Come up to the scratch.—*Meadville Republican*.

WEST CHESTER, September 26.—The Republican nominating convention of Chester county, meeting here to-day, renominated Hon. Washington Townsend for Congress. This nomination, however, will be conceded to Delaware county, Mr. Townsend having already served eight years. William Ward, of Chester, is the Delaware county nominee. The following is the Legislative ticket nominated: Senate, J. B. Everhart; Assembly, Chester district, Samuel Butler; Southern district, William T. Fulton; Eastern district, Jesse Matlack; Western district, Dr. J. P. Edge. All these named are Republicans, and the Republican conferees for this Congressional district met here to-day, and after balloting all day adjourned at nine o'clock this evening until to-morrow morning. This is the sixth sitting of the conference, and one hundred and eighty-one ballots have been cast.

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A Reading man has written an essay on "Bustles." And some bustles project sufficiently to enable a man to write an essay on low very easily.

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H. F. King, of Corry, has in operation a combined road engine and steam power for threshing or other purposes. It gives promise of being a little failure. It was voted for Grant in 1872 and who will this year vote for Tilden. We promise that for every one of that kind we will publish ten who voted for Greeley in 1872 and will vote for Hayes. This is business talk. Come up to the scratch.—*Meadville Republican*.

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Amos Mauk, aged sixteen years, was killed by his brother Alexander, in Jefferson county, last week. The terrible affair was caused by the accidental discharge of a loaded gun which was pointed at the deceased in sport.

The late rains have enabled the lumbermen on the West Branch of the Susquehanna to clear the river of logs, all being safely harbored in booms at the points where it is intended to manufacture them into lumber.

The defalcations of S. Carey Ball, the abscending cashier of the Harbors National Bank, Montgomery county, amount to $75,000, of which $20,000 will have to be paid by his sureties, and the balance will come from the funds of the bank.

On Thursday an old woman named O'Hara, while gathering coal on the railroad track near Hawley, was run over by a freight train and had both of her legs severed from her body. Her death followed soon after her painful mishap.

Peter Herdic has donated two acres of land in the city of Williamsport upon which to erect a hospital. Major J. H. Perkins and A. Boyd Cummings have each donated five hundred dollars to the same object, and the building will be speedily erected.

On Thursday night last, Jacob Boast and James Callahan, of Lilly's station, Cambria county, had a quarrel, ending in a fight, in which Callahan had a knife and his antagonist so badly that he died on Saturday night. Callahan surrendered himself.

A man who stopped at a Norristown hotel devoured a dozen sweet potatoes, seven white potatoes, a dozen ears of corn, four pies, a plate of tomatoes, a slice of watermelon, three pieces of ice cream, four slices of beef and six slices of bread, with three glasses of beer.

Robert F. Clark, an attorney of thirty years' practice at the Columbia county courts, died in that place on Wednesday, aged fifty-five years. Mr. Clark was a graduate of Princeton College. He lived a life so free from reproach that he is said to have died leaving no enemy behind him.

The industrial interests of this State are brightening. The glass house of Mr. Wells, at Brownsville, has been put in operation, work at the Pennsylvania Iron Works, Danville, has been resumed, the Shenango Company, at Middlesex, blew in a second furnace on Monday last, operations are more extended at the Lebanon furnaces, and in other portions of the State the signs of better times are decidedly encouraging.

## DECLINE TO ACT.

### The Chamber of Commerce Committee on Railroad Routes Ask Their Discharge.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, at the suggestion of the Citizens' meeting held in Lafayette Hall, August 23d, to consider the best and most feasible railroad route to the West and North, met at the call of the Chairman on Saturday, September 23d, and heard the report from Wiliam McCreery, President of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad and adjourned till yesterday. Yesterday afternoon accordingly another meeting was held to hear the report on the Pittsburgh and Northwestern Railroad and other proposed routes. Mr. Street, representing the Pittsburgh, Northwestern Railroad, being called on for a statement of the advantages of his route, commenced his remarks with the statement that some of the most deeply interested friends of his road objected to the manner in which the committee was appointed. Whereupon Mr. J. R. McCune offered the following:

*Whereas*, Mr. Street has appeared before the committee and has distinctly stated that some of the larger stockholders in the Northwestern Railroad whom he represents, and a number of prominent citizens with whom he has conversed, believe the committee to be unfairly constituted and biased in favor of another route, and appointed in consequence of such interested parties.

*Resolved*, That this committee, without further action, report back to the Chamber of Commerce, requesting to be relieved and suggest the appointment of another committee.

The resolution was passed and the committee disbanded.

### The Point Bridge.

Mr. John Negraw, contractor for the stone work in the Point Bridge, finished his work at half-past six o'clock last evening. The contract was a heavy one, amounting to nearly $200,000. The work was commenced on the 23d of August, 1875, and has since been pushed forward with that indomitable energy which characterizes all the undertakings of Contractor Negraw. The American Bridge Company will to-day begin the work of driving piles for the false pier which it is necessary to construct in the middle of the river. This temporary pier will be built of heavy timber, and will be one hundred and ten feet in length and sixty feet in width. The Bridge Company have a large force of mechanics and laborers employed, and the work will be hastened to completion as rapidly as possible.

## STATE NEWS.

Deer hunting will be in season October 1st.

Reading's little unpaid gas bill amounts only to $16,000.

A snapping mackerel was lately caught in Chester creek.

The Berwick rolling mill started in full operation last week.

Wilkesbarre contains upward of three hundred prostitutes.

The Bloomsburg furnaces are running to their fullest capacity.

No more half-price Saturdays at the Centennial after the 30th inst.

There were ten deaths in Erie during the week ending on the 24th.

Over 6,000 tickets have been sold from Pottstown to the Centennial.

Hog cholera prevails to an alarming extent in parts of Perry county.

A company is being organized in Reading to insure buildings against storms.

Judge William Rank, of Lebanon county, has served as an associate thirty years.

Upto Monday Philadelphia had subscribed $7,596 55 for the Savannah sufferers.

A Montgomery county gunner shot a bird, a man and a mule at one discharge of his gun.

A blind tramp was restored to sight at Erie by a thorough washing, administered at the almshouse.

The bodies of Strick and Final, the two fishermen drowned at Erie on the 17th, have been recovered,

The Warren *Ledger* says that Warren is nearly depopulated, the inhabitants having all gone to the Centennial.

The Girard estate yields the city of Philadelphia a thousand dollars a day, which is a very comfortable income.

The hog cholera is raging near Shamokin dam, Snyder county, many hogs having lately died from the disease.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, Bloomsburg, has extended a call to Rev. John Bakewell to become its pastor.

The crops that have especially suffered in the north and west of the State this season are potatoes and buckwheat.

Salt has been brought against three doctors of Reading for failing to report cases of scarlet-fever to the Board of Health.

A Mormon church has been established in Towanda township, Wayne county. It has a membership of sixteen persons.

There were 316 deaths in Philadelphia, last week. The death rate shows a steady decrease since the beginning of warm weather.

Thomas Bridgens, an old and valued citizen of Clinton county, died at Lock Haven on Thursday morning, aged eighty-four years.

In the orchards of Wyoming county hundreds of bushels of apples are going to waste. The fruit has fallen and is rotting upon the ground.

The counsel of Laros, the Northampton county poisoner, have presented twenty diluted reasons why the murderer should have a new trial.

A Reading man has written an essay on "Bustles." And some bustles project sufficiently to enable a man to write an essay on low very easily.

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H. F. King, of Cor

# The Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1876.

TWEED has sailed homeward. He is bound to TILDEN with hooks of steal.

IF THERE should come another war, perhaps HOPKINS would enlist. He thinks he feels that way now.

WHEN TILDEN refused to give even his name to the cause of the country, HAYES offered to give his heart.

THE echo of the New York *World* in this city has broken out all over with the prickly heat in its intense Bourbon wrath.

A MAN who has the capacity for being dishonest in one thing, has it in all; and this is just as true of Presidential candidates as of other people.

THE news that comes up from all quarters of the State is encouraging. Republicans are getting rid of their apathy, and the signs of the times are full of promise.

THE election of the brain power of rail road consolidations to the Presidency would everywhere encourage the enemies of railroad competition and cheap transportation.

WILL the *Post* answer this question: If the Confederate Democrats were not in earnest about collecting rebel claims, why did they introduce bills into Congress that would, if passed, call for over $2,500,000,000?

IT IS a bad time to preach free trade in America when the evidence is so abundant that free trade has brought England so near the brink of actual industrial ruin as she now is. Yet the Democratic party does it.

THE exports of produce from New York for the week ending yesterday amounted to $5,550,000, a return that may well account for the lower exchange on England, which is $5 28 to the pound sterling for bankers' and $5 26 for merchant bills, in currency.

BOXES will be placed in the Centennial grounds to-day. Pennsylvania's day, for subscriptions to the national monument at Washington. The monument was commenced July 4, 1848. One hundred and seventy-four feet have already been completed, and the proposed height is to be four hundred and eighty-five feet.

"IT WOULD be a folly," says the Mobile *Register*, "to lose a single Democratic Congressman, when a single vote may control the organization of the next House of Representatives. It would be worse than folly. It would be a crime against all those interests for which we have been battling for eight long years." Let Republicans every where profit by the hint.

GENERAL CHALMERS, who was second in command of FORREST's troops when they captured Fort Pillow, and who wrote what led and incited the soldiers to that terrible massacre of colored soldiers after they had surrendered as prisoners of war, is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Sixth district of Mississippi. He is zealous for TILDEN and "reform."

HENDRICKS' advice to "hurl the smut'y old tyrant at Washington out of political existence," was one of the speeches which instigated WILKES BOOTH to murder ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Only a few months after HENDRICKS uttered this atrocious sentiment BOOTH did hurl ABRAHAM LINCOLN out of existence. HENDRICKS is now the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

IN the year 1864 a United States assessor said to A. T. STEWART, the New York merchant, "How much has your income been for the year?" "I have made $500,000; perhaps three-fourths of a million," replied STEWART. "I hardly know, but I guess you will be satisfied put it down $1,000,000. That ought to cover the income." TILDEN, who probably earned quite as much during the same period, refused to make any return of his income.

HOPKINS and COCHRAN are great sticklers for "constitutional rights," as shown by their action in the Andersonville case, where the personal liberty of American citizens was made to hinge on repudiated English precedents over two hundred years old. To vote for them is probably to vote for paying every rebel claim not only for what loss, taken by the Union army, but whatever was, directly or indirectly, arising from the war.

WHY don't ERRETT make a speech on discrimination? There would be something new in that.—*Post.*

There would be nothing new in it, whatever. ERRETT was writing articles in the *Gazette* against discrimination twenty years ago, when the *Post* was the tool of the railroads, and the later might as well ask why he doesn't make a speech on the Declaration of Independence. The *Post*, at that time, was run by a railroad president, and its editor didn't dare to say his soul was his own.

EVERY time this country has tried free trade it has been followed by a disastrous financial convulsion; and every time it has tried protection it has enjoyed commercial prosperity and rapid growth in national wealth. The national Democratic platform vehemently demands the overthrow of the protective system, and the Allegheny County Democratic Convention that nominated HOPKINS passed a resolution "heartily indorsing the declaration of sound principles made by the St. Louis Convention."

"A BOOK'S a book, although there's nothing in't." But as an acceptable indication of the improving times, there is something in the fact, vouched for by the New York *Bulletin*, that publishers' prospects, after a long period of discouragement, are at last on the mend. Sales for the present month are reported to have been on a larger scale than those for any September since the panic. There are many millions of dollars invested in this book trade, and, as its operations employ a great variety of industries, the recovery of its prosperity is a matter of sincere congratulation.

THE Democrats assert that President LINCOLN very frequently called Mr. TILDEN to Washington, to consult with him in the darkest days of the war, and that Mr. TILDEN armed and equipped a regiment for the war. The statement is not true. It was not President LINCOLN's habit to send for men as advisers who pronounced the war a "perfect outrage," and declared that every soldier who invaded Southern soil was liable to an action for trespass; while, as to the second specification, TILDEN never furnished a man nor voluntarily contributed a dollar for the support of the Union cause.

ARE we a sanguine people? Already, it is stated, before it is actually known how much of the Hell Gate rock bed has been blown away, the owners of water lots in the vicinity are trying to start an upward speculative movement in prices. The assumption is that before long ocean steamship business will be transferred from Sandy Hook to Long Island Sound and the upper part of Manhattan Island, and that all the vacant lots in that quarter will be wanted for wharves, warehouses and a grand commercial front. Since the blast of Sunday, prices of all that class of property, it is estimated, have gone up fully twenty-five per cent.

MORWY, the traitor who, at the beginning of the war, had charge of the National Observatory in Washington, in a long letter to the London *Morning Herald*, gives the following estimates of the losses of the South during the war:

I estimate the amount of pecuniary losses incurred by the people of the Southern Confederacy, in their late attempt at independence, to be not less than $7,000,000,000 (seven thousand millions of dollars), viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| By emancipation | $3,000,000,000 |
| Expenses of the war | 2,000,000,000 |
| Destruction of private property | 1,000,000,000 |
| Additional taxation imposed by the victor for payment of Federal war debt, say $40,000,000 per annum, equal to interest on | 1,000,000,000 |
| Total | $7,000,000,000 |

Should TILDEN be elected, these are the claims the "solid South" will demand the Confederate administration to pay. Let loyal men vote with their eyes open, and not be deceived.

MAJOR QUINCY holds the Chief Deputyship under Democratic Sheriff CONNOR, of New York. Next to that of the chief, it is the largest paying place in connection with the shrievalty, the compensation in fees running as high as $30,000 to $50,000 a year. He was a rebel deputy in service under the torturer WIRZ, having charge of that den of rebel cruelty and murder, Libby Prison, during the war. WIRZ was tried by court martial at Washington at the conclusion of the war, and convicted and hanged for barbarous cruelties toward Union prisoners that were placed under his charge. This deputy of WIRZ is emulating the *Post*. He is working for TILDEN and "reform" with all his might.

## COMPULSORY STUDIES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Have school directors the legal right to compel pupils to pursue every branch of study which they may prescribe? A case involving this question has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois; and as the general school laws of that State seem to have been copied mainly after those of Pennsylvania, the decision is almost as applicable here as there. The case arose in 1871, and the main facts were these: Miss POST, aged sixteen, was a pupil in the public school, and was in a class which, under the rules established by the directors, was required to study book-keeping. He health was not good, and her parents did not desire her to study book-keeping. She was notified to get the necessary books, but, under the advice of her parents, paid no attention to the notice. Having appeared in her seat as usual, she was told that she had forfeited her rights there as a pupil, and was ordered to leave. She refused to go, and was led out by the principal in the presence of the school. An action of trespass was instituted against the directors and principal, and on the trial the jury awarded her damages in the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars. A new trial was refused, and an appeal was had to the Supreme Court. Three questions were raised: 1. The right of the school directors to prescribe a study not expressly authorized by law. 2. The power of the directors to enforce that study against the wish of pupil and parents. 3. The right of the directors to expel for any cause other than disobedient, refractory or incorrigibly bad conduct. The Illinois statute enumerates orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography and the history of the United States, as the studies of the public schools. The law adds, however, "that nothing herein contained shall prevent the teaching in the common schools of other and higher branches than those enumerated in this section." The law clothes the directors with the power to expel pupils, but only "for disobedient, refractory, or incorrigibly bad conduct."

The Court held that the design of the law was to give all the children of the State the opportunity to acquire, free of charge, a knowledge of the branches specially mentioned in the act itself. Waiving a decision as to whether the directors may compel the study of all the branches enumerated, the Court met the other questions squarely—denying the right of the directors to prescribe other and higher branches, and compel scholars to study them. It was obvious to the minds of all, as well as to the Court, "that the General Assembly did not intend to clothe the school directors with power to erect and maintain seminaries, academies, colleges or universities, and compel the teaching of the regular course of studies usually adopted by those institutions." This being granted, it followed that there was "a limit to the power to have other and higher branches taught in the common schools." On the other branch of the case—the power to expel—the Court held that the forfeiture of school privileges can only be enforced and the right lost, in consequence of refractory or incorrigibly bad conduct—and that, too, after all other reasonable means have failed. The ground upon which this decision is based, is, that the State only contemplates free education in the branches named in the law; and that to attempt to add the higher branches, so as to convert the common schools into academies or colleges, would be futile, would bankrupt the people, and would not materially elevate the standard of education among the great body of the people, as only a limited number have the capacity, inclination or means to acquire such a liberal education.

In applying the principles laid down in this decision, it is necessary to examine the provisions of the school laws of our own State, on the points involved. The act of May 8, 1854, defining the duties of directors, provides that "they shall direct what branches of learning shall be taught in each school, and what books shall be used, agreeably to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and thirty-eighth sections of this act, and may suspend or expel from the school all pupils found guilty, on full examination and hearing, of refractory or incorrigibly bad conduct." By referring to the thirty-eighth section, we find that the branches required to be taught in each district are orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic, as well as such other branches as the board of directors or controllers may require." In the decisions under our school laws, it is held that all the branches named are peremptorily required to be taught to every pupil requiring instruction in either or all of them; that it is necessary that as many of these branches be taught in every school as the advancement of the pupils require; and that what are called "higher branches," as history, physiology, natural philosophy, algebra, etc., may be taught in every school if the directors decide it expedient. The immediate locality of the community are the criteria which must govern the directors in the selection of higher branches. The only limit to the course of instruction is that set by the wants of the pupils and the discretion of the board. It is not claimed that the directors have a right to compel a pupil to pursue a study not authorized in the law, and against the express protest of the parent, and hence expulsions from this cause need never occur in no case can a pupil be suspended or expelled except upon full examination and hearing, a record of which should appear upon the minutes of the board. A prudent board of directors would not undertake to prescribe special branches not demanded by the pupils of the district, much less to compel unwilling scholars to study them. We are not aware that any case, such as that just decided at Chicago, has occurred in this State; but it is important that parents and directors should both understand what their rights and powers are in the premises. Perhaps the Supreme Court of Illinois has taken too narrow a view of the case, as it virtually decides that school directors should be held almost literally to the studies named in the law; or, at least, that their discretion to add higher branches should be exercised with great caution. The true limit is doubtless the requirements of the majority of those living in the school district, the object of the law being to give the children as high an education as they are competent and willing to receive. While, on the one hand, the directors should not be restricted to the three R's, "readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic," neither, on the other, should they attempt to convert the common schools into colleges or universities.

## NO MORE NONSENSE.

The Australians have a peculiar weapon that is known for its recalcitrant properties, called a "boomerang." Thrown, by one skilled in its use, it returns from the original point of departure with redoubled force upon the party using it. The *Post*, unconsciously, is making use of a political boomerang. Referring to the contest between Messrs. HAYNE and COCHRAN in the Twenty-third Congressional district, and certain minor issues raised, as it charges, by Colonel HAYNE, the *Post* states, in yesterday's issue:

The issues involved in the canvass are above all such petty matters as Colonel Hayne would try to thrust before the people. The national welfare and the interests of the masses of the people are involved. Not the shuffling trickery of double-faced office-seekers.

All of which is precisely true, and is just as applicable to the Congressional contest in *this*, as in the Twenty third district. The selection of a Congressman should not be decided upon "petty matters," when, as we all know, the "*national* welfare and the interests of the people are involved." This is the exact doctrine we have hitherto held in relation to the *Post's* candidate, Mr. HOPKINS. The petty matters he seeks to raise in order to secure Republican votes enough to elect him, are not legitimate issues in this campaign, and, in fact, have nothing whatever to do with the political contest. The lugubrious cry for "reform," Quixotic attacks upon Republican "rings," real or imaginary, and general cussedness against GRANT and CAMERON, are not what our people are about to vote upon. They are to pass intelligently on the vital issues which divide the Republican and Democratic parties. As the *Post* correctly states, the "*national* welfare" and the interests of the whole people are involved in the struggle.

Let the *Post* and Mr. HOPKINS, therefore, hereafter frankly recognize these evident facts, and not endeavor, by the introduction of minor matters and irrelevant side issues, to purloin Republican votes. Thus far, and the *ides* of November are approaching rapidly, they have conducted the Congressional canvass here upon every other question or issue that could be trumped up, save that which alone really enters into the canvass, to-wit: the principles and doctrines advocated respectively by the Republican and Democratic parties, as enunciated authoritatively in their platforms framed at Cincinnati and St. Louis. Mr. ERRETT represents the Republican and Mr. HOPKINS the Democratic creed—all else that may be dragged in to catch gudgeons is but "feather and prunella."

We want a square fight upon the great issues involved, in the Twenty-second as well as in the Twenty-third district. Let there then be no more nonsense upon "minor matters" by the organ of Mr. HOPKINS or by him personally.

SPEAKING of the fraudulent mileage overcharges against the Government by TILDEN'S chief fugleman, DORSHEIMER, while United States District Attorney, the New York *Express* says:

The acts set forth as illegal are strictly within the law and in full compliance with the decisions of several Attorney Generals.

It is true that the opinions of Attorney Generals CUSHING and BLACK sustain the practice of *constructive mileage*, but with all due respect for the opinions of these eminent lawyers, we yet fail to appreciate the honesty of such a system, especially as DORSHEIMER swore that such mileage was *actual* and *necessary*. It might have been that, when taking the oath, he mentally added after the words "actual and necessary," the words "according to the decision of the Attorney General," but it is doubtful whether any such mental reservation was necessary in his case. By a law passed by Congress February 22, 1875, the system of *constructive mileage* by district attorneys and United States marshals has been done away with, and Assistant Attorney General PHILLIPS, in an opinion given by him on the subject of constructive mileage, May, 1876, closes his opinion as follows:

The act [February 22, 1875] puts an end to *the notion* that the latter [constructive mileage] are performed for which the marshal is to be compensated.

TILDEN'S assertion that every Union soldier who stepped on Southern soil was a trespasser is a clear recognition of the justice of the Southern war claims. If the Union soldiers were trespassers the Government of the United States certainly was. They were acting for the Government, in its pay and under its orders. If they became liable as trespassers, the Government also did. What do the Democratic candidates for Congress hereabout—and their constituency—think of it?

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The number of patents issued last week was 263.

The chestnut crop will be unusually abundant this season.

To-day is Pennsylvania day at the Centennial. It will be the success of the season.

Nearly all the Western agricultural fairs have proved failures this year on account of the heavy rains.

Among the milliners it is said that the fall lookout is more encouraging than it has been for years.

The name of Hell Gate should be changed to "Newton's Passage" in compliment to General Newton.

A Missouri man has a bull frog farm of two hundred and thirty acres. He belongs to the greenback party.

Shoe-leather is now made from sturgeon's skins. It is still in order to convert a sow's ear into a silk purse.

Both the Empress and the Crown Princess of Germany have asked the Emperor to pardon Von Arnim.

People find a likeness in General Newton to St. Peter now, since the gates of Hell have not prevailed against him.

Forty-two departments of France report the grain harvest this year as excellent, thirty-nine as middling and five as poor.

The *Architect* thinks the plan of retaining Machinery Hall perfectly feasible and eminently advantageous to Philadelphia.

Never was known such a year for apples in New England. All the cider apples you want for ten cents a bushel, and no market at that.

A good sign. Ten per cent. more school books are published now than last year, and the prospect for the year is decidedly favorable.

Yesterday at the setting of the sun the Jews entered upon the celebration of their greatest holiday, Jom Kippur the Day of Atonement,

"A fool and his money," etc. The testimonial fund to the father of modern spiritualism, Andrew Jackson Davis, has reached the large sum of $3,781 35.

General Myer has ceased to call his weather reports "probabilities," and now refers to them as "indications," a more dignified and self-respecting term.

Large treasures, once belonging to Morgan, the buccaneer, have been found on the South American coast where the fierce filibuster hid them a century ago.

Cheese factories are going up in the Shenandoah Valley, and much attention has been given of late to dairy products in other parts of Virginia, and in Maryland.

Naval officers, forgetting that they were put on furlough by order of the Democratic House, are bringing powerful influence to bear to seek to effect their restoration to full pay.

A hospital for consumptives is to be established in the crater of Solatava in Southern Italy. The vapor charged with sulphur and arsenic is reported to have cured several patients in a few weeks.

Soundings show that the mining operations at Hell Gate were well managed. Already there is a sufficient depth of water there for steamboats and craft of moderate draught, and no large rocks appear to have been left.

The Indians of the Indian Territory will shortly hold an international fair at Muskogee, and they have asked the United States to send delegates from the Sioux tribes, who, however, will have to be caught first.

A New England vessel of 100 tons is owned and captained by a woman, her two daughters being the crew. When the husband died, five years ago, there was a debt of $7,000 on the vessel, but the plucky women have paid that off.

A Democratic editor in Minnesota explains the non-issue of his paper for one week, as attributable to "a concatenation of combined confluent circumstances, circumveral and corn colic," etc. Which is the Latin for plain drunk.

In Baltimore they know how to deal with tramps. A lot of them who had congregated in an empty freight car just out of town, found themselves suddenly fastened in. An engine was attached and the party were treated to a free ride into the county jail.

There are in this country 5,900,000 farmers, 1,200,000 trades people, 2,700,000 mechanics, 2,600,000 professional men, 43,000 clergymen, 40,000 lawyers, 128,822 teachers, 62,000 doctors, 2,000 actors, 6,200 journalists, 1,000,000 laborers and 975,000 domestic servants.

The conquerer of King Coffee and Ashantee, Sir Garnet Wolsely, has gone to South Africa, to conduct any military operations that may be necessary for the pacification of the savage blacks on the frontiers of England's latest African acquisition.

The great Russian fair which recently closed at Nizinee Novgorod was much less successful than usual, owing to the Turco-Servian war and the consequent unsettled condition of the Danubian provinces, and the general dullness of trade throughout the civilized world.

Millions of butterflies passed over St. Louis the other day, flying at a height of three or four hundred feet, and all going westward. The butterflies were all of the same species, a large insect with brownish red wings marked with black, and all flew in the same direction, toward the West.

The *Iron and Steel Association Bulletin* has taken pains to inquire carefully into the reduction in the cost of pig iron caused by the break in the coal combination, and learns that in the Lehigh district it will not average fifty cents to the ton and in the Schuylkill district it will net average a dollar a ton.

The English have just completed the longest bridge in the world, in their East India possessions. It consists of sixty-four spans of 142 feet each, thus 9,300 feet, or more than a mile and three quarters long. It is all built of brick and iron, the masonary amounts to 5,000,000 cubic feet, while the iron girders weigh 6,000 tons.

In the five months that the silver bill has been in operation there has been $11,-397,121 in fractional currency redeemed and destroyed. There is now about $500,000 in the different sub-treasuries which is to be destroyed. According to the books there is $30,111,015 yet in circulation. It is safe to say that $10,000,000 of this amount will never be redeemed.

## PERSONAL.

An odd marriage has just taken place in Jersey City. A clergymaness, who was also the mother of the bride, officiated.

Jesse, son of President Grant, and Rutherford B., son of next President Hayes, have just entered Delta Kappa Epsilon at Cornell University.

Mr. M. S. W. Burnham, one of our few astronomers who have a European reputation, has been appointed director of the Dearborn University at Chicago.

The Baron Arvid de Vernier is lying in jail at San Francisco, charged with embezzlement. Some young American woman will probably marry him out.

A correspondence of the Providence *Journal* describes a sad case of the opium habit, whereby a once beautiful woman and reigning belle in Brooklyn has become a wreck, using five quarts of laudanum a month.

Rev. Dr. E. Greenwald, of Lancaster, this State, who was recently elected President of the Muhlenberg College, Allentown, will decline the position. He and his congregation are much attached, and both parties are averse to a change.

The London *Examiner* notices the revival of the habits of dress and of thought that prevailed in Queen Anne's reign, and adds the mournful intelligence that there have been vague rumors of a school of poetry to be formed on the model of Pope and Addison.

The report of the proposed marriage of Mrs. Annette Hicks, the wealthy New York widow, now traveling abroad, to Lord Henry Gordon Lennox is authoritatively declared to be unfounded. Mrs. Hicks having no intention of renouncing her present position of independent widowhood.

Sir William Thompson, in his recent address as President of the "Pupsical Science" section of the British Association, spoke in high terms of the present condition of scientific study in America. He referred with particular praise to Professor Henry and the Smithsonian Institute, to the coast survey, the Weather Bureau and the United States Naval Observatory.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee will take place in Washington city on October 18th and 19th. Invitations have been sent to prominent persons throughout the Union to be present and to participate in the ceremony of unveiling the bronze equestrian statue of General McPherson. The statute is paid for by contributions from his former comrades, and Congress has appropriated $25,000 for the pedestal.

A curious discovery has been made in Paris by the workmen engaged in demolishing buildings to make way for the new boulevard Henri IV. One of the buildings torn town was an old hotel in the neighborhood of the Bastile, which was once occupied in the seventeenth century by the Marchioness de Brinvilliers. In the foundation of this structure were found three skeletons, tolerably well preserved, two of which were of men of tall stature, and the other of a woman. Near the last of these were found gold earrings and other ornaments, one of which bore the date 1665. It is believed that these skeletons are the remains of the two brothers and the sister of Brinvilliers, who were poisoned by her in her domicile.

## Hopkins And Discrimination.

(From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Sept. 27th.)

The *Post* appears nervous that we should allude to Mr. Hopkins' public record with reference to discrimination, and seeks to turn us aside by what is familiarly known as bluff. To draw this down to a fine point, we undertake to say, and can prove, that the bill introduced by Mr. Hopkins in Congress did not really provide, in a constitutional manner, for relief from freight discrimination. We criticised it at the time, while commending his probable motives, as inefficient, and as involving a violation of the Constitution of the United States. It was modified at a meeting of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce that went to Washington, but Mr. Hopkins insisted on the clause controlling the Pennsylvania Railroad practically. He proposed, and we think he afterward made an argument, affirming the right of Congress to legislate as to a railroad that begins and ends within a State and over its business when confined within the precincts of a single State. The Committee on Commerce distinctly, at the outset, indicated its disbelief of this doctrine, and the fact that no bill would be reported was just as well known the day the committee from the Chamber of Commerce went to Washington, as it could possibly be. There was no secret as to the fact that the committee would not report that bill. It was with this understanding that an investigation was agreed on, the idea of the committee being, should the case, after inves tigation, justify, the Committee of Commerce would mature suitable measures of relief. But we do not know any intelligent person who thought Mr. Hopkins' bill would give relief.

While the *Post* is at it, suppose it point out just what benefit Mr. Hopkins' services have been, as regards freight discriminations; and we pledge ourselves to point out some very significant injuries to the intrests of our merchants resulting from his course. He admitted in an open meeting, in this city, that while he had earnestly worked, no tangible results had been had, and implied that *none are likely to follow from this Congress.* Were he a strong man, able to aid his constituents, did he need to make this confession? Is it not known that he could have called his bill out of committee and forced it before the House? Why did he not do it, and show the country the enormity of the evils our people complain of? Why did he not make of it a test question before the House? We do not challenge his good faith in the cause, nor can the *Post* challenge that of Messrs. Errett and Bayne. We do challenge the correctness of his measures, and the lack of grip and strength displayed. Of what use is a member who can do nothing for his constituents in a time of need? Mr. Hopkins had an opportunity to render invaluable service to his constituents, and make for himself a national reputation. What did he accomplish? His best friends can only answer, nothing. We affirm that he had a good opportunity to active, practical results, and was unequal to the emergency. What more is a man who achieves nothing than a block of wood?

## The Iron Trade in Eastern Pennsylvania.

(From the Reading Eagle.)

There seems to be more life among the iron men of Eastern Pennsylvania, and furnaces in blast seem to be turning out more stock and supplying a market that is more active. There is fair work reported for the furnaces now in blast, but there don't appear to be any use for the furnaces that are idle to start in at this time, as any over production, it is thought, will ruin the prospects and the markets for all. Operators in the Lehigh Valley are holding large lots of pig metal, and prefer carrying them than sell at present prices. The P. & R. Coal and Iron Company are also carrying large lots of iron which they propose to hold until the market becomes stronger and better. First class pig iron is in fair demand, while lower grades of metal are difficult to put on the market at prices at all right or satisfactory. There has been a brisk breeze in the local demand, and manufactured iron of certain kinds finds ready and prompt sale. From all sources, however, it appears that the great iron giant of Pennsylvania is gradually regaining a little breath.


# S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.



NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.



Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.



For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS,
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.



Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.


## DISSOLUTION.

# DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between JOS. A. STONE, DANIEL STONE & GEO. STONE, JR., under the legal representatives of JAMES S. CRUMP, deceased, under the firm of the Coal Valley Coal Company, was this 23 day of September, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent by Daniel Stone and the legal representatives of James S. Crump, retiring from said firm, and William A. Stone being added to said firm.

The business of the Coal Valley Coal Company will be continued hereafter by Jos. A. Stone, George W. Stone and Wm. A. Stone. All debts owing to said Coal Valley Coal Company will be received at their usual place of business, at No. 141½ Water street, Pittsburgh.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

# COPARTNERSHIP.

Having associated with me my brother-in-law, CHAS. WIELAND, of St. Louis, the importation of our Imperial Wine business will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, 63 South Fayette street, under the name and style of

BOLLMAN & WIELAND.

Baltimore, September 1, 1876.


CARPETS.
Fall Stock!
CARPETS,
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.



J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.


## HOTELS.


IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced rates from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel. JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.



FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL.)
No. 139 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH REYS, Proprietor.



TO INVENTORS!
THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place an exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.



PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And cor. of F and Eighth St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1852.



PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for Circular


## DRY GOODS.


1876
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
At the old prices, a full and complete line just received of
BLACK & COLORED SILKS,
Despite the heavy advance during the past month in these goods, our patrons will find the same good value, and even better than any heretofore offered at 75c to $3 50. Extra bargains in Black Silks at $1. Brown Silks, assorted shades, at $1 12½. Last and new newest Fall shades in Colored Silks. Some extra bargains in Fancy Silks.
We have placed on our counters to-day some
SUPERIOR BARGAINS
in Black Cashmeres, and we invite special attention to three numbers at
75c, 85c and 95c,
of fine shades of Black and superior quality. We are also in receipt of a beautiful line of
COLORED CASHMERES,
in an elegant line of new Fall Cloth Shades at very low prices.
A very large line of most desirable popular
DRESS GOODS,
embracing Lincey's Plaids, Damassee and Sateen Brocades, and Boston Striped Brocades, ranging in prices from 8c to $2 per yard, with a full and fresh stock of fine Dress Goods at the most attractive prices.
At 16½c, 17c and 18½c,
EXTRA BARGAINS
in Blue and Dark Grey Twilled Flannels. Plain and Twilled Flannels in all colors, Grey, Blue, Red, Yellow, Brown and White.
Heavy Barred Eastern and Country Flannels.
Fine Pressed Shirting Flannels.
Heavy Skirting White Flannels.
Embroidered Skirting Flannels at the lowest possible prices.
Every article marked at our
POPULAR PRICES.
James Caldwell & Co.



HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW STOCK OF
For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS,
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.



Fall and Winter
DRESS GOODS
Which Buyers will find worthy of inspection before making their purchases.
A large stock of Black Silks from $1 to $5 per yard. Plain and Colored Dress Silks in all the new shades.
Black and Colored Cashmeres from 75c to $2 per yard.
Black and Colored Merinos at very low prices.
Black English Cashmere from 31 to 75c per yard.
Black and Colored Matalese and Pique Cloths for Suits and Costumes.
Debeges, Vigone and Camel's Hair Cloths.
A large stock of Brocade Dress Goods from 25 to 75c per yard.
Plain Plaid and Stripe Dress Goods from 15 to 25c per yard.
A choice line of Tycoon Reps, 12½ to 15c.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes at greatly reduced prices.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Trimming Velvets.
A choice stock of New Styles of Beaver Cloth and Matalese Cloaks and Sacques.
Cashmere Overdresses and Polonaise
Ladies' Suits and Costumes.


## DRY GOODS.


1876
Wednesday, S
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
We have now open and on exhibition a very large assortment of
FALL & WINTER SACQUES
for Ladies and Misses' at very low prices. Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques from $3 upward.
Ladies' Colored Alpaca Suits

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1876.

Monetary affairs moved along steadily to-day, discounting business being moderate, while rates are rather firm in expectation of increased requirements next week. The business done is of course at the same rates as quoted heretofore, 7@9 per cent., and all the prime commercial paper offering can be placed within that range; but there is not much disposition to lend at the low rates which were willingly made a month ago on gilt-edged collaterals. Another element of strength, too, is the natural disposition of the national banks to hold a pretty good reserve on hand in expectation of a call from the Comptroller for a statement, a not unlikely event about this time. Of the Philadelphia money market we learn from the *North American*: "The week opened in financial circles with quite an active demand for money for regular business purposes; but so far the supply has been ample and in excess of the current wants of borrowers, and rates, while they continue steady, have not as yet got beyond the legal rate, except for loans based on interior credits or collateral. The time has arrived when capital usually tends toward the interior, being in demand to move the crops to tidewater, and it remains to be seen to what extent the movement will affect the money market as the season advances. In business circles there is a feeling of confidence, which is in marked contrast with the prevailing feeling for some time past, and one of the most encouraging indications, merchants generally say, is the disposition of buyers to do business on a safe basis." Business at the banks in this city will be suspended to-day in observance of the legal holiday.

—Our telegraphic advices from Philadelphia show that a sharp decline took place in Pennsylvania Railroad and Reading shares this afternoon. The former dropped, subsequently to the forwarding of the report given below, to 46¾, a decline of 3½ per cent. Reading got a very black eye, falling from 44 at noon to 38 at half-past one, and closing at three o'clock at 32, a decline of 24 per cent. What the cause of this drop may be, we cannot of course state, except to conjecture that the parties who have been upholding the stock for some time past have been forced to unload. Since writing the above our conjecture is corroborated by the regular New York financial report in which the matter is alluded to at some length. The following is the report of prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as reported by wire at noon to day:

| Stocks | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | .... | .... | 48¾ |
| Reading | .... | .... | 44 |
| United Co's of N. Jersey | .... | .... | 153¾ |
| Penna. Railroad | .... | .... | 47 |
| Lehigh Valley | 56¾ | .... | .... |
| Allegheny Valley | 30 | .... | .... |
| P. C. & St. L. m. b. | 8½ | .... | .... |

—A rather interesting and important movement is stated to be going on in railway circles for the formation of a consolidated trans continental line. According to the Chicago *Tribune* the officers of the Erie, Baltimore and Ohio and Union Pacific Railroads are in Chicago for the purpose of making arrangements to establish a through line from New York to San Francisco. This has been a long contemplated scheme of Jay Gould's, and it seems to have at last obtained sufficient interest in the Northwestern and other roads necessary to complete the line and carry the scheme to a successful issue. The roads to constitute this line are the Erie, from New York to Salamanca; the Atlantic and Great Western, from Salamanca to Mansfield; the Baltimore and Ohio, from Mansfield to Chicago; the Chicago and Northwestern, from Chicago to Omaha; the Union Pacific, from Omaha to Ogden, and the Central Pacific, from Ogden to San Francisco. There is also to be a through line *via* St. Louis as follows: The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western railroads to Cincinnati, the Ohio and Mississippi to St. Louis, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and St. Joseph and Council Bluffs to Omaha, and thence *via* the Union and Central Pacific railroads to San Francisco. Mr. Jay Gould himself is with the party, and it is stated that there are no further obstacles in the way of making this his favorite scheme, a fixed fact. Concerning this report the New York *Graphic* says: "If the *Tribune* were aware that Mr. Gould has about all that he can do to take care of Union Pacific and his short interest in New York Central, it would not take much stock in what it so confidently asserts above."

—The leading items of the Philadelphia bank statement the past two weeks are reported as given below. It will be noticed that the changes are rather unimportant, being mainly in the direction of strength. The report is as follows:

| | Last week. | This week. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | $40,405,000 | $40,405,000 |
| Loans | 61,297,829 | 60,915,933 |
| Specie | 658,271 | 660,185 |
| Legal tenders | 16,440,667 | 16,941,700 |
| National bank notes | 1,728,709 | 2,092,065 |
| Due from banks | 6,748,760 | 5,939,794 |
| Due to banks | 11,646,477 | 11,145,884 |
| Deposits | 40,022,941 | 41,407,264 |
| Circulation | 10,066,402 | 10,091,421 |
| Clearings | 49,168,523 | 38,918,781 |
| Balances | 4,741,794 | 5,283,266 |

—It is stated on the authority of Senator Jones that the Gold and Silver Congressional Committee had done nothing as yet other than to exchange views as to what questions should be asked and to whom they should be presented. It is deemed difficult to obtain "experts" in this country sufficiently acquainted with the science of money to give authoritative replies as to the relative value of gold and silver. The committee will prepare forms which will be sent to London and other cities in Europe, in order to procure answers from the ablest men in the science whom the committee can reach.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: As the matter now stands, under the decisions of the Comptroller of the Currency, a national bank losing by theft, even by its own gross carelessness, its unsigned bills, may stop their payment, may refuse to redeem them and take out other notes in place of them. Banks in Boston and vicinity have done all this. That this is not a very pleasant state of affairs for the innocent public users of paper money may be seen at a glance.

—The late failure of a bank in Harrisburg was caused by an extensive purchase of lumber. It is also stated that the depositors are principally laborers. The *Tribune* very justly remarks on this rather singular announcement that if it were not for the fact that the bank suspended because its funds were locked up in commercial paper, secured by lumber consignments, the facts would call for no remark, but what sort of banking was it where the money of depositors was invested in buying lumber?

—The movements in the New York stock market are thought to favor the conclusion that a strong "bear" raid is about to be made on the stock of the New York Central Railroad. Forewarned is forearmed.

—The Treasury at Washington holds $337,000,000 United States bonds to secure $324,300,000 national bank circulation, of which $2,100,000 are called notes and $18,580,000 to secure public deposits.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York stock board during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

| September 27, 1876. | 10:30 | 11:35 | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N.Y.C. | M.S. | P.M.S. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Gold | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 6's, 1881, coup | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | .... | .... | .... |
| 6's, 1881, reg | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | .... | .... | .... |
| 5's, 1881, coup | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | .... | .... | .... |
| 5's, 1881, reg | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | .... | .... | .... |
| 4½'s, 1891, coup | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | .... | .... | .... |
| 4½'s, 1891, reg | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | .... | .... | .... |
| 4's, coupons | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | .... | .... | .... |
| 4's, reg | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | .... | .... | .... |
| 6's per cents | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | .... | .... | .... |
| Central Pacific 1st | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Erie | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Illinois Central | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Pacific Mail | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| Pittsburgh | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Rock Island | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| St. Paul | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| St. Paul, pref | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Wabash | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Wabash, pref | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Fort Wayne | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Terre Haute | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| Terre Haute, pref | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Chicago & Alton | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| Chicago & Alton, pref | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| Del. Lack. & West | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Michigan Central | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| Panama | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Lake Shore | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| Illinois Central | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Northwestern | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| Do. preferred | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| C. C. C. & I. | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| N. J. Central | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |

GOVERNMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 118¾ |
| 5-20's, 1865, coupons | 113 |
| 5-20's, 1865, registered | 111½ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 115 |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 118¾ |
| Currency 6's | 120½ |

STATE BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tennessee, old | 37 |
| Tennessee, new | 44 |
| Virginia, new | 25 |
| Louisiana, Sinpaulet | 37 |
| Do. Levee | 37 |
| Missouri 6's | 103½ |

—At 5 P. M.—Sixty thousand pounds worth of American eagles were exported yesterday from the Bank of England at 76s 3½d per ounce, the United States. Further purchases are expected because the shipment of coin to the United States engagements are large and the absorption of the new 5-20's United States funded loan in Europe is steadily increasing. Consols 96 for money. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 109; do 1867, 109; new 5's, 1874, 107½; Railroad securities—New York Central 93; Erie 9¾; do preferred is 20.

PARIS, September 27.—Rentes 105 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

BERLIN, September 27.—The specie in the Imperial Bank decreased 982,000 marks the past week.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—Gold 110. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 502¾.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1876. }

Commercial affairs ruled about steady with moderate activity reported in the leading mercantile branches. Grain and produce lines are showing more strength, though not very active as yet. There is some activity in nearly all grains, especially in wheat, oats and barley. In produce the material alterations are in cheese, which shows another advance of ¼c, and eggs, which are steady at the recent rise. Groceries are a little dull this week, and we note another decline of ⅛c on sugars, while coffee is firm and tolerably active. In canned goods we note an advance on tomatoes, which as well as peaches, show a very strong upward tendency under reports of light supplies. Dry goods are active on seasonable fabrics, and prices rule firm without much change. The quote list however, since our last report. Petroleum is a little steadier to-day than yesterday, a portion of the decline having been recovered. In hides and leather we notice a somewhat improved feeling, with a strong demand and firm prices on oak sole. General merchandise rules steady and unchanged.

The New York *Times* introduces a recent exhaustive review of the condition of trade by the following summary:

The review of the condition and prospects of the fall trade which we give to-day will be read with interest, as it shows a very gratifying improvement in nearly all branches of industry within the past month. The revival of business is steadily taking place on a safe and substantial basis. The bottom has been reached and all those years of unprofitable business, during which many traders had to give way to financial embarrassment, brought on in a great measure through a system of large and long credits to their customers, which in a great measure is now abolished. A large portion of the business of wholesale merchants is now transacted with cash, and the buyers seem to be of a more substantial class than those who came here three or four years ago. Business of all kinds, too, seems to be spring up in all portions of the country. Mills which have been idle for years are again in motion, and the feeling now is very general to believe that the evil effects of the financial panic of 1873 are rapidly passing away.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 1,330 | Apples, bbls | 73 |
| Corn, bus | 1,600 | Cheese, bxs | 110 |
| Wheat, bus | 280 | Lard, pkgs | 14 |
| Barley, bus | 900 | Bacon, tcs | 25 |
| Oats, bus | 1,200 | Potatoes, bus | 125 |
| Hay, bales | 120 | | |

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

| | Last week | This week | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 11,391 | 9,775 | 21,703 |
| Apples, bbls | 413 | 550 | 963 |
| Cheese, bxs | 1,432 | 1,000 | 2,432 |
| Corn, bus | 3,024 | 4,065 | 7,089 |
| Oats, bus | 7,824 | 7,200 | 15,024 |
| Barley, bus | 2,250 | 8,295 | 10,545 |
| Rye, bus | 202 | 200 | 402 |
| Hay, tons | 20,732 | 13,962 | 34,414 |
| Butter, lbs | 373 | 312 | 685 |
| Bacon, lbs | 6,952 | 7,951 | 14,903 |
| Bacon, tcs | 373 | 776 | 1,149 |
| Potatoes, bus | 730 | 1,369 | 2,099 |
| Hay, lbs | 1,795 | 991 | 2,786 |

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

## Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The principal characteristic of the market is the light supply and firm feeling on nearly all staples. We note sales of 1 car white at $1 25; 2 do amber at $1 29. We quote new winter at $1 15@1 18 for prime red; $1 20@1 22 for amber; and $1 24@1 25 for white. Corn is steady and unchanged with a light supply and rather limited demand. We heard of the transfer of one car of high mixed in bulk, sold to a retailer at 56c; 2 cars Ohio shelled, yellow, sold at 55c. We quote ear at 50@52c; shelled, prime yellow Kansas, 54@55c for Ohio ditto; 50@55c for high mixed; 52@53c for low mixed. Oats are quiet and steady. We quote at 38@39c for choice; prime yellow Kansas; 34@35c for Ohio ditto; 30@35c for high mixed; 32@33c for low mixed. Rye is quiet at 55@56c for choice; 50@52c for prime. Barley is firm but rather quiet. We quote at 90@95c per bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy and unchanged. We quote at $2 50@3 per barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $3 75@4.

ONIONS—Are in better demand and firmer at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00 @2 15 per bushel; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Clover seed is quiet and nominal at $6 50@6 60 per bushel.

FEED—Bran is moderate demand at 18 @20c per gallon for prime country stock; 15c for seat city bulkes.

## Provisions.

The market rules generally steady, and the alterations in values are not very important. The demand is fair, and a good volume of transactions is reported by leading dealers. Receipts are moderate, having been 7,895 pieces and 770 tierces for the week ending to-day.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¾@11¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 14¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15¾@16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 12c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 2-lb pails 14¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is firmer. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 62@65c; miners' oil, white winter, 69c; yellow winter 57@60c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 50@19 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

## Groceries.

There is not so much trade this week as last, but a moderately good jobbing demand is reported. Coffees are firm and unchanged with a strong feeling at the seaboard. The main support of the market has still been the smallness of the supply, which at latest dates was 40,383 bags at all ports, against 108,158 bags at this time in 1875 and 35,190 in 1874; the total visible United States supply now being stated at 287,500 bags, against 402,328 bags at this time last year. Sugar continues rather easy and we revise quotations. The statistical position East continues to be decidedly in holders' favor, but while trade is prostrate, this cannot be helped. The total stock of raw sugars at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore stood last week at 261,168 tons, against 156,460 tons at the same time in 1875, and 168,350 tons in 1874. Teas are steady and unchange with a firm feeling in Japans. Other staples are steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

| *Green Coffees.* | ₱ lb. | *Sugars.* | ₱ lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fancy Rio | 24 @25c | Standard A | 10¾ |
| Choice Rio | 22½c | Standard B | 10¾ |
| Prime Rio | 21½c | Do. extra C | 10¼ |
| Good Rio | 20½c | Extra C—yel | 10¼ |
| Ordinary Rio | 19¼ | C—yellow | 9¾ |
| Java | 30 c | Franklin, B | 10@10¾ |
| *Roasted Coffees.* | | Cut Loaf | 11¾ |
| Rio, in papers | 24@25c | Crushed | 11¾ |
| 2d grades do | 23@25 c | Powdered | 11¾ |
| Rio, in bulk | 23 @25 | Granulated | 11¾ |
| Java, in papers | 35 c | *Molasses.* | ₱ gal |
| Java, in bulk | 34½c | Strly ch. N. O | 45 c |
| *Teas.* | | Good | 35@40 |
| Youngh'son | 25c@1 00 | *Syrups.* | |
| Gunpowder | 35@1 00 | Imperial | 30c@ |
| Japan | 25@ 8 | Ex. white drips | 65 |
| Oolong | 25@ 8 | Sugar drips | 55 |
| English Breakfast | 30@1 00 | Lower grades | 40 |
| Fancy do | 1 00 | *Soaps.* | |
| Souchong | 28@ | Irish soap, ₱ box | 4½ |
| *Rice.* | | S. S. Star, ₱ box | 5 7 |
| Choice Carlina | 6½@7c | Babbitt's best, ₱ bx | 6 |
| Patna | 7 @7½c | Gold Coin | 5½@6 |
| Rangoon | 7 c | Extra olive do | 8 |
| Louisiana | 6 @6½c | Do. X Y. do | 6 |
| *Starch.* | ₱ lb | Germain mottled do | 7½ |
| Pearl | 3½@4 c | California, ₱ box | 4½ |
| Silver | 6 @6½c | *Candles.* | |
| Corn | 3½@6c | Bi-carb, in kegs | 4½ |
| *Spices (whole).* | | Sal-soda, in kegs | 2 |
| Cloves | 45 c | Bi-carb, in 1-pkgs | 6 |
| Alspice | 17 c | Carb. soda | 5 |
| Cassia | 38@35 c | Star, full wt | 16 |
| Nutmegs | $1 15 | Stearine | 11@13 |
| Pepper | 18 c | Mould | 10@10½ |

FISH—A moderate business is done at former quotations, as follows:

| | Per bbl. | | Per bbl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel | $25 00 | Split Labrador Herring | 7 50 |
| Extra No. 1 shore | 20 00 | Lake Pick., Isl'dbbls | 3 50 |
| Extra No. 1 Bay | 18 00 | Lake Herring, do | 3 00 |
| Extra No. 2 large | 12 50 | Lge Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb | 6 c |
| No. 2 medium | 12 00 | Medium Georges | 5 c |
| Large No. 3, large | 10 00 | Pickerel, half bbls | 2 00 |
| No. 3 medium | 8 50 | Halibut, ₱ lb | 12 c |
| Whitefish, kit-fish | 7 50 | No. 1 Herring, ₱ box | 15 c |
| Lake Trout, do | 4 50 | Scaled herring do | 15 |

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, 32 25; London Layers, 30 00; Valentias, old, 9½@10c; new, 8c; Imitation tins, 7c. Dates, 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants, 6@7c. Citron, 25@26c. Prunes, Turkey, 8c; Egg, 9c; Muscatels—Laguedoc 22c; do shelled 33c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples and Marbot 18c; Sicily 16c; Grenoble 17c. Smyrna figs 15c. Brazil nuts 10c. Filberts 11@12c. Cocoanuts, Ceylon, $6 50@7 00. Oranges, Palermo, ₱ box, $7 00@8 00. Oranges are firm at $7 50 ₱ box. Lemons at $7 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair for the season of quiet times. We note light supplies and a firm feeling in tomatoes. We quote 3-lb cans Lawton green peas, 2 lb cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 75; pineapples, 1 lb cans, standard, do $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 75.

### Dry Goods.

The market continues quite active and very satisfactory distribution of seasonable fabrics is reported by our leading dealers. The demand for dark fancy prints is especially liberal, and dealers report their stocks of these goods closely cleaned up. The prices continue not very numerous since our last report but the general tendency of the market is toward strength in prices. We quote as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

| Width. | P'ce | Width. | P'ce |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anchor A | 5½ | Harrisburg | 4½ |
| Penn Mill do | 4-4 8 | Newbury | 36 6 |
| Eagle No. 1 | 36 8 | Laconia E | 36 7 |
| Western trade | 36 7 | Laconia O | 36 6 |
| Magnolia | 36 6½ | Laconia O | 40 8 |
| Avondale | 36 8½ | Laconia | 9-4 22 |
| Conestoga A | 39 9 | Laconia | 10-4 25 |
| Conestoga | 10-4 25 | Waltham | 46 11 |
| Chippewa C | 36 6½ | Lonsdale L L | 4-4 7 |

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Our Own | 27 6 | Lonsdale | 36 11 |
| Suffolk L | 36 6½ | Lonsdale Cam | 36 11 |
| Fairmount | 36 7 | Lonsdale Cam | 40 12½ |
| Red Bank | 36 7 | Bay Mill | 36 11½ |
| Red Bank | 40 8 | Bay Mill | 40 13½ |
| Blackstone | 36 8½ | Wamsutta | 36 13 |
| White Rock | 36 10 | Cabot | 42 11 |
| Perkiomen | 36 10 | Pepperell | 9-4 30 |
| Hill | 36 10 | Pepperell | 10-4 27½ |

GINGHAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lancaster | 9 | Berkshire | 8 |
| Glasgow | 8 | Eagle | 8 |
| Renfrew dress sty's | 8½ | Punkett's | 8½ |

SHIRTING PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cocheco | 6¼ | Sprague's | 6¼ |
| Merrimac | 6¼ | American | 6¼ |
| Andover | 6¼ | Allen | 6¼ |
| Oriental | 6¼ | | |

PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conestogo fa'cy | 7¼ | Oriental fancy | 7½ |
| Hamilton fa'cy | 7½ | Cocheco fancy | 7½ |
| Garner fancy | 6¼ | Hartel | 6¼ |
| Pinkerton fancy | 6¼ | Berlin solid | 7 |
| Richmond | 7½ | Simpson's black | 7½ |
| Merrimac | 7½ | Do. " | 7½ |
| American fancy | 7½ | " mourning | 7½ |
| Southbridge | 7½ | | |

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

(Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3-4 Poplin Luster | 16¾ | 6-4 Alpacas Gl | 22½ |
| 3-4 Alpaca Luster | 20 | 6-4 Alpacas | 25 |
| 3-4 Corded Alpacas | 20 | 3-4 Man'r Cach're | 22½ |
| 3-4 Pacific Twills | 20 | 3-4 Pacific do | 22½ |
| 3-4 Pete Cloth | 20 | 6-4 Pacific do | 25 |
| 3-4 Arabians | 22½ | 6-4 H. L. D. W. Pop | 32½ |

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton R | 8 | Fruit of Loom | 9½ |
| Hamilton Stout | 11¾ | Nashua A | 9½ |
| New Market O | 8¾ | Nashua A | 11 |
| Arlington A | 9 | Park Fire | 9½ |

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mass. R | 9 | Tremont Y | 10½ |
| Tremont P | 10 | Lawrence AA | 14 |
| Tremont A | 12 | | |

TICKING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conestoga X | 7-8 | 9 | Thorndike | 7-8 | 10 |
| Conestoga A | 7-8 | 10 | Portsmouth | 7-8 | 10 |
| Conestoga C | 7-8 | 12½ | Portsmouth | 4-4 | 21 |
| " gold m'd | 4-4 | 14 | Whittaker | 4-4 | 25 |
| " prem. A | 4-4 | 18 | Whittaker | 4-4 | 28 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White carpet chain | 21 | Colored carp't ch'e | 21 |
| flne | 21 | Cocheco fancy | 10 |
| Cott'n bat | 10@12 | @16@18 | Cottontwine | 21 |

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 27.—A peremptory sale of 40 cases of gingham by order of the Gloucester Ginghams Mills was made this morning. The sale was well attended by purchasers from all parts of the United States. Dress plaids sold from 7½@8c per yard according to style, and fancy ginghams ranged from 7½@8c. Mourning ginghams ranged from 7½@7½c, and staple ginghams from 7½@8c. In several instances the demand was in excess of the amount to be offered at the second time. Prices were said to be about the same as before. The entire package trade was moderately active and domestics generally firm and unchanged. Prints in brisk demand. Cochecos advanced ½c. Ginghams jobbing freely. Dress goods active. Flannels and blankets in good demand and men's wear woolens in moderate request.

### Petroleum.

September 27.—There was a good deal of fluctuation in the crude market to-day, but the general tendency of the market was upward, with a recovery during the day of 10@12½c from yesterday's closing rates. Refined was steady but quiet and rather nominal.

CRUDE—The market throughout the day has shown more strength than for some days past. Opening at $7 06, it gradually advanced to $7 25, then fell back to $7 15, it again strengthened and buyers operating freely, the price was carried up to $7 68¾. From this point a weaker feeling set in and it is now offered at $7 67½. Shipment is more inquired after, and may be quoted at $7 75@$7 80. Well rates are at $7 65@7 70, the last price being now paid.

REFINED—The market was steady to-day, but the quiet condition of the export demand makes quoted rates rather nominal. The amount of new contracts now being made is not heavy, although the volume of operations does not appear sensibly diminished. We quote standard white at 21@21½c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots at works; 22½@22¾c for the home trade. New York rates at 25¼@26c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 23@23½c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 25c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is lower at $1 40 for city made; $1 25@1 30 for country do.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, September 27, closing 26.—There is no variation in prices, although the demand is slow, yet refiners keep busy filling old contracts and offerings are not urgent. Crude in bulk is quoted at 14c; do in shipping order 13@13¼c; refined 26c; cases 29@31c; naphtha 13c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 26c; at Philadelphia 26c.

OIL CITY, September 27.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at $7 38½ for United, declined to $7 30¾, then to $7 35, the lowest point being $7 30½. Then it remained very active and satisfactory on the table grades. Low grades plod along in a rather sluggish way, without especial change, the reshipments being of sufficient volume to keep the accumulation within limits. The New York market is reported active and buoyant with an especially good demand for prime grades. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 31@33c; choice fresh rolls were active at 29@32c; choice solid packed 22@26c; prime do do 17@21c; common 10@15c.

CHEESE—The market continues buoyant and very firm with another advance of ½c on factory and New York cheese and the demand still quite liberal. The makes an advance of 2½@4c since the upward movement commenced. The heavy firm at the advance, one contract having been made to-day of 1,000 boxes of August cheese at 12c. We quote prime Ohio factory in round lots at 11½@12c; jobbing at 12½@13c. New York Goshen rules at 12½@13c in round lots; 13@13½c in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The market was a little easier to-day and we heard of sales at a slight reduction, though most dealers reported the market steady. We quote strictly fresh at 18@20c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; poor grades 50@55c.

FRESH FRUITS—The trade is light but prices are kept steady by limited supplies. Peaches were scarce and firm at $2 00@2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 75 for poor to common. Pears were steady at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel. Grapes in liberal supply and easy at $2 50@3 00 ₱ cwt. Plums are scarce and firm at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new domestic rolling at 20c ₱ lb; new California 50@25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The demand is fair and the market is steady. We quote live chickens at 5@6c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The supply is light and prices are firm with business very much limited. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 25@1 75 for common. Potatoes in bulk are easy and unchanged. Sweet potatoes are easy and unchanged. We quote at $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $3 75@4 00.

ONIONS—Are in better demand and firmer at $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00 @2 15 per bushel; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Clover seed is quiet and nominal at $6 50@6 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—There is a rather improved demand, but receipts are also somewhat increased and prices rule about steady. Prime No. 1 timothy sells at 00@14 00; ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store sells at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is firm but rather quiet. We quote bran at $15 00@15 50 per ton; second and shipstuffs at $16 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

## Country Produce.

APPLES—Are perhaps rather firmer with occasional transactions in very small lots at a little advance on our quotations. Still the general state of the market is rather dull and depressed. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is a quiet feeling and prices are entirely unchanged at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for mediums.

BUTTER—There is a steady and active market on the bright grades, choice rolls being in especially good request and firm. The creamery and factory grades do not quite hold the extreme figures reported at the opening of the week and have settled back 1@2c, the choice fresh daily rolls coming in being of high quality enough to satisfy the fastidious demand that has heretofore confined itself to the former grades. These, still unsettled very active and satisfactory on the table grades. Low grades plod along in a rather sluggish way, without especial change, the reshipments being of sufficient volume to keep the accumulation within limits. The New York market is reported active and buoyant with an especially good demand for prime grades. Fancy creamery is quite active and firm at 31@33c; choice fresh rolls were active at 29@32c; choice solid packed 22@26c; prime do do 17@21c; common 10@15c.

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PROVISIONS—The market is moderate demand at 18 @23c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for seat city bukes.

## Provisions.

The market rules generally steady, and the

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

### Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1876. }

CATTLE.

Prime cattle are still firm at previous quotations, $5 25@5 50, whilst lower grades are off about 12c per cwt. from yesterday's figures. The stock on hand was well sold up, and but few remained in the pens unsold, or being "dickered" for. The ruling rates were as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,600 ℔s (few on sale)...$5 25@5 50
Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s.....4 90@5 00
Good, 1,100 to 1,300 ℔s.....4 12@4 50
Good, 900 to 1,000 ℔s.....3 50@4 12
Stockers, 800 to 900 ℔s.....3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows.....2 50@3 75

HOGS.

The market to-day was brisk and there was an advance of 10c per cwt. on Yorkers. There was no advance on Philadelphias or roughs. The offerings were being "thinned out," and but few would be left unsold at the close of the market this evening. However new arrivals may come in ere to-morrow's, market opens. We quote as follows:

Prime Philadelphias.....$6 40@6 65
Good Philadelphias.....6 20@6 40
Yorkers.....5 60@5 90
Grassers and common Yorkers.....5 25@5 50
Roughs.....4 50@5 25

SHEEP.

The market rules dull and draggy to-day and prices are off on best grades 12½c per cwt. and on common 25c. There are several car loads yet unsold with prices tending to lower figures. We quote as follows:

Prime, 90 to 100 lbs.....$4 87½@5 12
Prime, 80 to 100 lbs.....4 75@4 87
Good, 75 to 80 lbs.....4 00@4 37
Good, 70 to 75 lbs.....3 75@4 00
Common, per head.....1 00@2 75
Lambs.....4 25@5 25

## Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co.,

live stock commission merchants, report the following concerning the markets for the week ending to-day:

CATTLE.

The offerings of local stock were quite heavy this week, while the through consignments were not so heavy as last week. The average quality was pretty fair, but the best class of cattle was noticeable in the trade, all grades selling about 10@15c lower than last week. There were one or two lots of extra steers averaging about 1,450 and 1,500 lbs that sold at 5½@5¾c per lb, but these are extreme figures and should not be accepted as a fair exhibit of the ruling prices for that class of cattle, some choice lots selling of good 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, as there are but very few lots offered, fully as high as $5 25@5 50 and once buyers to take hold at the outside limit. The movement was moderately active and most everything has been cleaned up, local sales rooting up 4,5⅞. Below find the sales made by our Brighton yards to-day:

| No. | Wt'. | P'c. | No. | Wt'. | P'c. | No. | Wt'. | P'c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | 1,1960 | $5 50 | 16 | 21,690 | $5 00 | 3 | 2,880 

## CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } 537 W. 28, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 27, 1876.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum | Dir. | Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 29.902 | 48° | 84.5 | N. W. | 12 m'ls | Cloudy |
| 2 P. M. | 29.941 | 59 | 43 | N. W. | 18 m'ls | Fair. |
| 9 P. M. | 29.987 | 50 | 61 | S. W. | 6 m'ls | Clear. |

Mean barometer.....29.908 Highest thermom....59
Mean thermom.....51.2 Lowest thermom....44.5
Rainfall.....0.05

### Iron City College.

Penn avenue and Sixth street. Evening sessions commence Monday, October 2.

### Lost Child.

A little daughter of George Wertley, of No. 287 East street, Allegheny, strayed away yesterday morning, and up to last evening no trace of her had been discovered. Her father, it seems, took her to a shoe store on Ohio street and bought her a pair of shoes, with which she started home alone, and no doubt she got lost. The child is only six years old.

### Boy Run Over by a Street Car.

A serious accident occurred about eight o'clock last evening, on Rebecca, near School street, Allegheny. Freddy Wechter, aged about ten years, was playing on the railway track, near his father's residence, and was knocked down and run over by a car which his leg very badly broken below the knee, and the flesh in several parts of his body was badly lacerated. The lad is attended by Drs. Rankin and Dickson.

### Republican Meeting at West Liberty.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans of West Liberty borough was held last evening. The Banksville and West Liberty Glee clubs were in attendance and entertained the audience throughout the proceedings. The following officers were called upon to preside: Thomas Smith, William Hass, Captain John R. Neeld, Roger Hartley, C. Wilfalin John Paul, Isaac W. McIlvaine and C. Helm. John Paul, Isaac W. McIlvaine and C. Milholland were Vice Presidents. Secretary, W. J. McIlvaine. Able and interesting speeches from I. N. Patterson, H. A. Collier and T. J. Bigham, Esqs., were attentively listened to and frequently applauded.

### A Workingmen's Excursion.

An intelligent mechanic, foreman in a large establishment on the South Side, suggests that one or more of the leading railroads East that one or more of the leading railroads East from this city, should get up a cheap excursion to the Centennial for the benefit of workingmen. Hundreds of workingmen would avail themselves of such a trip, and the company would realize a handsome return from the sale of tickets. Our correspondent also suggests that the trip could be so arranged that the excursionists could have six full days at the Centennial, and yet not lose more than a week's time from their work. What say the railroad authorities? Shall we have a "Workingmen's Excursion?"

### Material for Printing Ink.

The *Manufacturer* says: Just across the Ohio river from McCoy station, on the Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad, there is an old gas well which was purchased by some enterprising Yankees about four years ago, who built works and laid pipes to distribute the gas through a large number of houses. Engines were placed a great extent of metallic plates to collect the fine soot formed by the combustion of the gas. This soot, being scraped off, is collected in barrels which hold about forty pounds each, and is sold to printing manufacturers. The article used for this purpose was formerly sold at from $1 20 to $1 75 per pound, but it is now supplied by these parties at forty cents per pound. It is said that they will has yielded a profit in the four years of $20,000.

### The Improvement of Second Avenue.

The Board of Viewers were engaged yesterday in hearing property holders in the matter of assessments for the improvement of Second avenue. The viewers examined all the claims and have assessed for the damages resulting from grade eleven and a half cents per foot, on property located on the south side of the avenue, and about eight cents per foot on the north side, except at the upper end, where property which, in the opinion of the viewers, has been vacated by the improvement is the same as on the south side. Property on cross streets contiguous to the avenue, which furnishes the only outlet to the business portions of the city, has also been assessed at eight cents per foot.

### Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
September 27, 1876, 10.48 P. M.

| Place of Observation. | Height of barom. | Ther | Rainf'l in last eight hours. | State of weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 30.47 | 56 | .. | Foggy. |
| Cincinnati | 30.11 | 51 | .. | Clear. |
| Davenport | 30.05 | 57 | .. | Cloudy. |
| Denver | 30.19 | 60 | .. | Cloudy. |
| Indianapolis | 30.11 | 51 | .. | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 30.03 | 57 | .. | Cloudy. |
| Leavenworth | 30.02 | 59 | .. | Clear. |
| Louisville | 30.15 | 54 | .. | Clear. |
| Memphis | 30.09 | 57 | .. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 30.17 | 53 | .. | Clear. |
| Pittsburgh | 30.05 | 49 | .. | Fair. |
| Omaha | 29.97 | 56 | .56 | Lt. rain. |
| Portland, Org | 29.99 | 72 | .. | Clear. |
| Salt Lake | 30.03 | 66 | .. | Clear. |
| San Diego | 29.97 | 66 | .. | Cloudy. |
| San Francisco | 29.82 | 58 | .. | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 30.09 | 63 | .. | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 30.14 | 58 | .. | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 30.18 | 62 | .. | Clear. |
| Fort Gibson | 30.13 | 55 | .. | Clear. |

### The Day of Atonement.

To-day is, according to the belief of the Jewish people, the Day of Atonement, and will be observed by that people with fasting and other services, in all synagogues in the orthodox and reformed branches of the Jewish faith. There will be services continuously from morning until night in all the synagogues, and all Jews are expected to fast and abstain from the pursuit of business during the hours of devotion. The Day of Atonement was divinely instituted among the Israelites, and the exact fact is recorded by Moses in Leviticus xxiii, 26th and 28th verses, which reads according to the translation of King James' version:

"Also on the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement; it shall be a holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls and offer an offering made by fire into the Lord.

"And ye shall do no work in that same day, for it is a day of atonement for you before the Lord your God.

The Day of Atonement is like wise a day of repentance, and was so observed among the ancient Jews, at both of which they duly thought out the year during the existence of the temple at Jerusalem in which high priest first entered the holy of holies and confessed his sins that made atonement for all the people to cleanse them from their sins.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Mrs. M. C. Lazarus, alleged bankrupt, Luzerne county. A number of creditors granted leave to intervene in the proceedings for adjudication.

Powell, Gregg & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny county. On petition of the assignee leave was granted to sell real estate discharged of liens, except a lien for purchase money.

Abraham Dickinson vs. steamer Lion; libel filed and attachment issued in a cause of collision.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

This court is now engaged hearing cases on the argument list.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The jury in the cross suits, reported yesterday, found Timothy O'Connell, James Egan and John and Patrick Welsh guilty of simple assault, the two last named on two indictments. In the case of Timothy O'Connell and James Egan, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, the defendants were acquitted and the prosecutor, Pat. Welsh, was directed to pay the costs.

Mary Catlin *alias* Mary Harris, indicted for assault and battery on Mrs. Smith, was acquitted and the prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

Wolf Rapperport and Benjamin ——man were tried for fraud and larceny, as bailee. Barker being the prosecutor. The defendants stopped at the prosecutor's house, in Mc Keesport, and it is alleged that during the temporary absence of the proprietor the defendants skipped, taking with them some money, a watch and clothing, belonging to the landlord. The jury is out.

Jennie Gilchrist was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Alice Gilchrist, who was to pay the costs.

Gerhart Schmoke, on the ground of insanity, was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mary Dickmont.

George Lewis is on trial on a charge of selling lottery tickets, on oath of John Wockley. The prosecutor bought the tickets from the defendant, for which he paid 25 cents each :one of them drew an overcoat, another twenty-four yards of carpet, and a third a dress suit. The goods were said to be in Cincinnati, and it was necessary to pay a dollar or two on each article to get it. This money the prosecutor paid, but afterwards suspecting fraud, sued the defendent. The defendant paid the money back.

### Legal Notes.

The State Supreme Court will meet in this city on the first Monday of October. The business before it comprises about 140 cases from the first two weeks will be set apart, together with the two weeks commencing on the fifth Monday of October. The number of cases on the list, including those from this county, are about 210.

John Matthews instituted proceedings in the Common Pleas Court, No. 1, against Thomas McMichael and W. J. McIlwaine, to recover damages for an alleged trespass. The plaintiff took it from the defendants, seized his horse, ward, and sold it to pay the costs. Upon these proceedings, he claims, were unwarrantable. A summons was issued.

A suit for slander was commenced in the Common Pleas No. 1 by John Nickle and wife was issued.

William J. Moore filed in Court No. 1 a bill in equity against Hannah Moore *et al.*, to effect a division of a tract of land in the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, of which he is owner in fee simple of one-half and the defendants owner of the remainder. The appointment of a master and commissioner in partition is asked.

### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Library Hall.**

"Mulberry Sellers" was repeated by Mr. Raymond, Misses Elsler and the company, last evening, and before the largest audience of the week. It was well received and liberally applauded. It will hold the boards throughout the week.

Next Monday Mr. Charles Pope's company from his New Orleans theater will produce at this house a play entitled "The Gascon," in which Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as *Mary Stuart*.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

"The Phœnix," last its third representation last evening, with Mr. Nobles in his dual character. The audience was fair as to numbers, and thoroughly appreciative. The play ran very smoothly. It will be repeated this evening and during the week.

On next Monday evening a charming actress, Miss Katharine Landolph, will appear in the beautiful play of "Pygmalion and Galatea," in which she won much favor on a former visit.

**Trimble's Varieties Theater.**

An entirely new bill is promised at Trimble's this evening. It will be worth seeing.

**Fifth Avenue Novelty Theater.**

"Wild Bill," with Julian Kent and his trained bear, and a full variety performance, is on the bills for to-night.

### THE SCHOOLS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

An Excursion Decided Upon—Meeting of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Committees—The Arrangement.

The committees of the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh and of the School Controllers of Allegheny City, having under consideration the question of an excursion to the Centennial, met yesterday afternoon at the Central office, this city.

The object of the meeting being stated, Mr. W. C. Smythe said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had proposed to the committee from the Central Board, through an interview with Mr. D. M. Boyd, Jr., General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to convey the school children of Allegheny county from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and return, for five dollars, directors, teachers and all connected with our educational interests to be allowed the same rate of fare, parents to be charged seven dollars, and all tickets to be good for ten days. Mr. Smythe proposes to attend to the lodging of the children and that they shall march in procession from Western avenue, Market streets to Independence square, and there have them sing the national anthem.

After a long discussion the Joint Committee determined to accept the proposition and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the proposition of Mr. W. C. Smythe to take the school children to the Centennial be accepted, and that Monday, the 16th of October, be fixed for the time of departure for the excursion train.

*Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Craig, Harper, Lewis and Luckey, be appointed to prepare and issue a circular to the schools of the city, stating the proposition made by Mr. Smythe, and requesting the principals of the different schools to make an immediate canvass of their districts and report the number desiring to go, without delay, to this committee.

After the adoption of the resolutions the committee named retired, and soon after presented the following paper:

CIRCULAR.

School Excursion to the Centennial. The undersigned committees, appointed by the Central Board of Education have, in conjunction with a similar committee of the Board of School Controllers, of Allegheny city, made arrangements for a grand excursion to the Centennial at Philadelphia, of pupils, teachers and directors of the schools of Allegheny county.

The excursion trains will leave the Union Depot by the Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday morning, October 16th, and return by daylight on Thursday, the 19th. Two full days will thus be devoted specially to the children's visit to the Centennial Exhibition.

The railroad fare for the round trip will be for pupils, teachers and directors, five dollars, all the tickets will be good for ten days so that those desiring to remain in Philadelphia longer than five days can do so.

Arrangements have been made for boarding, admission to the exhibition, lunch at the Grand American Restaurant, on the grounds. The expenses of the trip for four days will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad fare | |
| Boarding | $5 00 |
| Dinner on grounds (two days) | 1 50 |
| Admission to Exhibition (four days) | 1 00 |
| Local railroad fare to and from grounds (two days) | 50 |
| Lunch on return trip | 10 |
| Total | $10 50 |

The excursionists will provide lunch for the trip going.

No pupil under ten years of age will be allowed to join the excursion unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

This excursion is to embrace all the schools, both public and private, in Allegheny county. All persons connected with educational interests desiring to accompany it, residing north of the rivers will report to the Allegheny committee and the rest of the county to this committee.

The committees are assisted by Wm. C. Smythe, Esq., who has charge of the railroad arrangements.

Teachers are requested to make an immediate canvass of their schools and to report to the committees without delay.

Pittsburgh Committee—Thomas J. Craig, Joseph H. Nobbs, Chas. Taylor, Chas. W. Lewis, George J. Luckey, Charles A. Kehew, Samuel Harper.

Allegheny Committee—Dr. John Hamilton, John Hopkins, D. L. Smith, R. C. Miller, S. R. Stewart, Dr. T. C. Wallace, Edward Foerster, Jesse Lutton, J. H. Richards, Samuel Watson, W. H. Slack, Prof. John Davis.

The committees, having concluded their duties, on motion, adjourned.

### LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

SEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last evening in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, at which a Hayes and Wheeler marching club was organized, with the following officers: President, A. Arent; Vice President, C. Reukauf; Secretary, Adam Stork; Treasurer, F. Sabie. One hundred and twenty men enrolled themselves. The club adjourned to meet Monday evening at eight o'clock at Fred. Stahle's house, on Spring Garden avenue.

INAUGURAL MARCH.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Marching Club announce a grand Inaugural March this, Thursday evening, September 28th. Pennsylvania's Centennial Day. The Seventeenth ward club and a number of others will participate, and a splendid demonstration may be expected. Wm. Irwin is the chief marshal and the following aids have been appointed: Robert Watson, Wm. Woolslayer, James Hemphill, E. G. Dubarry, Richard Kirkwood, Frank Busha, E. G. Edington, George Herb, John Peoples, G. Hilbune, G. J. Rosegan, Marshall Hawdon, George Neassenthaler, G. W. Gardner, Edward Wassell, Wm. C. Barr, John Nichols, Wm. Lamb, James F. Allen, William Allen, Andrew Degelman.

The Second and Third Pittsburgh Republican marching club is called to meet this evening, duly equipped, at Grant street and Fourth avenue.

A meeting of officers of the various Republican marching clubs of the Twenty-third Congressional district will be held this (Thursday) evening at the armory of Knap's Battery. A mass meeting will be held at the same time and place to be addressed by John S. Negley, Esq., and others.

The speeches of Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll, in print, can be had at the Republican headquarters.

THE NORTH SIDE DEMONSTRATION.

Chief Marshal Felix C. Negley, of the South side division of Republican marching clubs, William N. Erwin, chief of staff, issues the following order of march and route for the grand torchlight procession on Friday evening next:

All the marching clubs of the South Side and West End are requested to form as follows: All clubs west of the intersection of Sarah street, on Carson street below the bridge, and those east above the bridge. All are requested to be in line promptly at seven o'clock P. M., and ready to move at 7:30. The following gentlemen have been appointed aids to the Chief Marshal: Mark Downey, Charles Sohnlein, Major S. Foley, Charles Ott, John W. Douglass, Richard Berry, William Bond, John R. Neeld, Daniel Dougherty, ——— William Walker, J. C. Brown and J. McGeady. Aids will wear blue sashes and black hats.

J. H. Kerr, Esq., on behalf of the ladies of the Eighteenth ward, will present the Hayes and Wheeler torchlight flag of the ward with a beautiful flag on Saturday evening next, on which occasion Col. Frank Ess, will deliver the speech of acceptance on the part of the club. The marching clubs of all the adjoining and neighboring wards, from Knoxville and other wards throughout the city, have been invited and are expected to be present. Capt. Lewis Rodgers, of the Seventeenth ward marshal for the occasion.

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## CENTENNIAL AWARDS.

**The Great Competition in the Piano Department—Steinway & Sons Against the World—American Furniture Also Awarded the Highest Honors Over All Competitors—Special Honors to the Potter & Stymus Company of New York—American Sewing Machines Also Bear Off the Palm—Two Medals of Merit and Two Diplomas of Honor to the Wheeler & Wilson Machine—The Wilson Shuttle Machine Specially Honored.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1876.

The agony of exhibitors as to awards is over. The formal ceremonies of announcement were held this evening in Judges' Hall. President Hawley, for the Centennial Commission, presented the lists of those to whom diplomas and medals had been decreed to the President of the United States, who delivered them to the several foreign and State commissioners. Owing to the fierce competition among piano manufacturers, the greatest interest was manifested to know who had carried off the highest honors. Steinway & Sons, as usual, are the victors, and the judges at Philadelphia have indorsed the verdicts of the juries at Paris and at Vienna. Forty different exhibits comprising all the most noted at home and abroad, competed, and the American Steinway is the best. The following extract, which will serve as an illustration, tells how the judges in their report recommended the awarding of a diploma and medal to Steinway for the greatest concert capacity in grand pianos, as also the highest degree of excellence in all their styles, viz: rich, rarest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the string and construction and bracing of the frame." After this follows a minute description and indorsement of six of the principal and most valuable of Steinway & Sons' patents.

THE DECKER BROS.' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS

have been awarded the diploma of honor and medal of merit by the judges of awards, and by the Centennial Commission. The Centennial authorities were not empowered to grant any higher award, and the Decker Bros. "having achieved this distinction, may justly claim a triumph over the whole world. All the best American and foreign makers were represented in the contest, and the decision in favor of Decker Bros.' is, therefore, all the more important and honorable.

AND THE WEBER, TOO, GETS HIGHEST HONORS.

Weber, of New York, received the highest award for pianos at the Centennial Exposition.

A SPECIAL TRIUMPH—WHEELER & WILSON AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND THE ONLY SPECIAL PREMIUM FOR SEWING MACHINES—TWO MEDALS OF MERIT AND TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOR.

This spendid triumph is not a surprise. The judges are the ablest of mechanical experts, and they subjected these machines to a careful, rigorous and exhaustive examination. Under all the circumstances Wheeler & Wilson's new machine must be considered in system, devices, arrangements, material, workmanship, durability, ease and rapidity of motion, beauty of stitch, wide range and quality of work, the standard sewing machine of the world.

WILLIMANTIC SPOOL COTTON.

America is also ahead in spool cotton. The Willimantic Company were awarded the diploma of honor and medel of merit for superior spool cotton and thread.

FURNITURE.

The Pottier & Stymus Company, the great furniture manufactures of New York, have been awarded the diploma of honor and medal of merit over all competitors. This award is the highest adjudgment of visitors at the Centennial, who have universally pronounced their display of artistic furniture and interior decoration the finest in the exhibition. This is a victory over the whole world.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE MACHINE HIGHLY HONORED.

The Centennial awards are announced, and in the sewing machine department the Wilson shuttle machine carries off the highest honors, having been decreed the diploma of honor and grand medal of merit for machines adapted to all kinds of work. The contest between American and foreign machines was splendid, and the Wilson, in achieving such a triumph, only supplemented its achievements at Vienna in 1873. The judges and commission unanimously concurred in the award.

HARTFORD RELOICING OVER THE TRIUMPH OF THE WEED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARTFORD, September 27, 1876.

Our city is in a blaze of excitement in consequence of news from Philadelphia that the Weed Sewing Machine Company, one of our most important institutions, has received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition—an honor most worthily bestowed.

By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—The following are awards of medals and diplomas to exhibitors announced by the President of the Centennial Commission this evening. There still remain many awards which have yet to be approved by the Commission: Gustave Mueller, Chicago, isinglass, two kinds, common and prepared; Charles Ding, Cincinnati, specimens of lake; John H. Leppert, Columbus, Ohio, live fish; Keisey & Hosmer, Sandusky, Ohio, fish dressing machine; D. H. Shaffer, Cincinnati, mother of pearl; Cross & Beling, Grand Rapids, Michigan, artificial veneers; C. B. Evans & Co., Cincinnati, cast iron marbleized mantels; Woods, Perry & Co., Cleveland, white pine lumber; C. Schmidt, Charles City, Iowa, herbarium of plants of Iowa; Illinois Industrial University, Champaign, Ills, woods of Illinois; American Flush and Spring Co., safety match and fusees; Barber Match Company, Akron, Ohio, drawing room and sulpher matches; Alexander Fries & Bros., Cincinnati, sewing machine needles; Cincinnati, inks; William and J. M. Gordon, Cincinnati, glycerine; Hartmann, Lairt & Co., Cincinnati, glycerine; Jarves & Hooper, Detroit, Mich., animal charcoal, fertilizers and glue; Kokosinga Oil Company, Gambier, Ohio, lamp black; Meade Company Salt Works, Brandenburg, Ky., salt; Charles Bonner & Co., Geneva, Ohio, sand and lakes; Ohio River Salt Company, Pomeroy, Ohio, salt; Stein, Hirsch & Co., Chicago, eggs and blood, albumen, &c.; I. S. Thompson, Erie, Pa., non crasible iron; and others. A. M. Todd, Nittana, Mich., oil of peppermint; Warden & Oxnard, Pittsburgh, refined petroleum; Wolf Brothers & Kerch, Centerville, Mich., essential oils; Crown Perfumery Company, London, England, perfumes and toilet requisites; Andrew Erbenbrecker, Cincinnati, starch; George Fox, starch; J. J. Wood & Co., Columbus, Ohio, starch; United States Egg Desiccating Company, St. Louis, crystallized eggs; Charles Pope, Chicago, malt; Squire Dengee, Chicago, pickles and sauces; Edward Holbrook, Louisville, Ky., plug tobacco; Percy C. Holbrook, Louisville, Ky., plug tobacco; Lowell & Bullington, Louisville, Ky., fine tobacco; Joseph Morrison & Co., Cincinnati, canvased hams; A. A. Taylor, Londonville, Ohio, flour from winter wheat; Jesse Ames & Sons, Northfield, Minn., flour from Spring wheat, patent process; Eisenmayer & Co., St. Louis, Mo., flour from winter wheat; E. A. Pillsbury & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., flour from spring wheat, patent process, and flour; J. A. Christian & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., flour from hard spring wheat, patent process; Redwing Roller Mills, Redwing, Minn., flour from spring wheat, patent process, and hard variety; James Pollock's mills, Vincennes, Ind., flour from winter wheat; Thomas Baldwin, Youngstown, O., flour from winter wheat; F. Schumacher, Akron, O., flour from winter wheat; George C. Thilonius, Cape Girardeau, Mo., flour from winter wheat; Potter & Mowbray, Winona, Minn., flour from spring and hard spring wheat; W. Pankeny & Bro., Minneapolis, Minn., flour from spring wheat, patent process; Rankin Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., three meat choppers, power and hand sizes; Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Iowa, pure power and two hand meat cutters; Chandler, Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, cream crackers; Louis Herd, Kewanee, Ill., preserved extract; Wilson Packing Company, Chicago, canned corned beef, ham and tongue; Evans, Lipincott & Cunningham, Cincinnati, canvased hams; E. Davis, Jr., Cincinnati, hams of cured pork; Charles Jacobs, Cincinnati, sugar cured hams; William Stowe, White Water, Wis., cheese; Gaff & Fleishman, Cincinnati, compressed yeast; W. W. Walker & Co., Jay ton, O., rice drill; J. F. Seiberling, Akron, O., mower; Gaar, Scott & Co., Richmond, Ind., ten-horse-power threshing machine; C. C. Bidwell, Pittsburgh, plow and steel crucible casting work; George W. Rue, Hamilton, O., potato digger, cultivator, hoes, &c.; N. Kibler, Pittsfield, Ill., fanning mills; Haworth Planter Company, London, O., corn planting apparatus; J. Sedgebee & Miller, Painesville, O., feed and corn mill; J. R. Fitzhugh, Indiana, bay elevator; A. B. Travers, Brunston, Mich., wheat hoe and broadcast sowing machine; J. H. Thomas & Sons, Springfield, O., horse rake; Steven & Brotherton, Free; mills, wind engine; George Esterley & Son, Manassas, Wis., harvester reaping machines; McCormick & Son, Chicago, automatic binder; C. Hallman & Co., Canton, O., table rake and reaper combined; Aultman, Miller & Co., Alliance, O., improved Buckeye reaper, Whitman and Mills Manufacturing Company, Akron, O., mowing and reaping machines; United States Wind Engine Company, Balloora, Ills, wind engines; Sandwich Manufacturing Company, Sandwich, Ill.,